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THE PITTSBURGH POST.

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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

A WINTER SONG.

(FROM THE GERMAN.)

Earth sleeps beneath the snowy cover
That Winter spreads o'er hill and plain,
In silence waiting till her lover,
The Spring shall wake her up again.

And as upon its mother's bosom
The little child doth softly rest,
So now each tender bud and blossom
Close shel ered lies upon her breast.

There dream they of warm south winds blowing,
Of sunshine and the dew-drop's sheen:
And see rich odors round them flowing,
The meadows gay, the forests green.

And hear again the birds' sweet singing,
The wavelets murmuring in their play,
While butterflies are round them winging,
And wild bees hum to them good-day!

And up they stretch them at this token,
To see the glory far and near;
And find the long, long dream is broken,
For lo! the spring again is here.

AT THE FOOT OF GENTRIES' TRAIL.

When I was at Harvard, my room mate and bosom friend was Charley Despard. He was of very good family, but not very well off, and when our college career was concluded, and I took my seat in Bates & Blog's office to court the Goddess Themis, he went off to push his fortune in the golden state.

Charlie was a queer sort of a fellow—capable of great exertion, but deplorably lazy, always making good resolutions, and never carrying them into execution; without an atom of vice in his constitution, and yet always getting into scrapes. After he went to California we corresponded pretty regularly, and from his letters I learned that he was experimenting in a new business every other week. Now, he was in a soft goods store in San Francisco; then he ran a paper in Denver; then he drove a stage between Auburn and Forrest Hill; then he was a billiard marker in San Francisco; and finally he told me he was in for a big thing in gold mines at Green Flat, and inclosed his photograph to show me how he looked in his working clothes. I could scarcely recognize my natty friend of former days in the lanky figure pictured on the card-board. A slouch cap perched on the back of his head, a wisp of handkerchief tied around his neck, while hirsute appendages of Sampsonic dimensions covered and encircled the place where his face ought to have been. But his big eyes were there, looking out just as true and honest as ever, and so I knew it was Charley, even though he did wear big boots, and carried a six-shooter slung at his side.

He stuck to the mines all spring and summer, and his letters were full of hope and radiant with success, until all at once they stopped suddenly, and nothing more was heard of him. I was wondering what had become of him, whether he had come to grief and was ashamed to write me bad news, or whether a worse fate had overtaken him in the wilds of the far west, and made inquiries of some of his friends, but none of them could tell me anything about him, so I was fain to sit still, hoping against hope that he would turn up.

One evening I was all alone in my room, watching the flickering light of the fire play over each familiar article of furniture, too lazy to get up from the chair to light the gas, when I heard a violent ring at the door, and presently a figure stood in the doorway. At first I did not recognize my old chum, but when I heard the accents of his voice my fears and doubts all faded away, and I welcomed him at once back from the dead.

"Why Charley, is that you? Where have you been? When did you get in the town? How's things in general?"

"Yes, it is me. Got in from California this morning. Things is first-rate."

"Why what a swell you are. Why didn't you come right here? Where have you been? I know there's something up."

"Guess you're about right. Hit it thar pard. You bet."

And then he relapsed into silence, and demolished a lavender kid glove in trying to take it off.

"What's up, old man? Let's have it. Go ahead."

"Well, I ain't right sure what's up. I've struck a lead, and it looked no end of good, and now when I take the dust to the store it won't sell."

"Please to interpret; and bear in mind that I am not so learned in mining lingo as you are."

"Well, then, here goes." But it didn't go.

"Hard up? You don't look like it."

"No. Got half a million to my credit with Clews."

"Woman?"

"Yes, and she's the best little woman in the world—at least I thought she was. And here the other kid glove burst up in a most decided manner.

"Now, see here; you have come to a professional man, and if you want solace and advice make a clean breast of it, and tell me all your story."

"Well, then, you know my last letter to you was from Green Flat, the one with the photo."

"Yes, I got it. There you are over the mantle-piece, in the custom of the period."

"That mine turned out a real good thing. We washed out about seventy thousand in two months, and then we got rid of the concern to a 'Friscan company at a million and a half, so I am pretty happy that way."

"Glad to hear it. But about her ladyship."

"Well, when the thing was done, and the money in at the First National, we all went off to the bay, and Irish Ned got shot one night. He lived just long enough to make his will, and split his share between me and old Tom Norris."

"I regret the untimely departure of Irish Ned, but I congratulate you that he was able to dispose of his property so satisfactorily. But the lady?"

"I'm comin' to her. There was a lot of legal foolin' after Ned's death about the inquest and the probate of his will, and I got tired of loafing at 'Frisco, so I made tracks up country and had a look around the Flat. That was rather worse in the way of poison, so one morning I went and took Bucker out of the corral, hitched him up, got on top, and set off for a slashing gallop. All of a sudden I took a notion I'd never seen the Yosemite valley, and as it wasn't much of a ride from the Flat, I went right on. Bucker and I got along first rate, and we were down to the foot of the Gentries trail just after sundown two days afterward."

"Here the romance commences. Go on, I begin to see light,"

"There wasn't much to be seen there, I can tell you. Those high cliffs and those big trees cut it rough on sunshine. Why, I nearly rode over her before I saw what I was doing."

"Her?"

"Yes; she was lying in a bundle in the middle of the road, and only Bucker shied we'd have given her hoofs and no mistake."

"Her? Who? Intoxicated. Injun squaw?"

Here Charley burst into cursory remarks which I shall not repeat, and then went on:

"No, the darlingest, dearest little atom of feminine humanity that ever claimed the assistance of mortal man."

"Bravo! Encore! So you did not pass by on the other side, like the man who fell among thieves?"

"No, I got off and tied Bucker to a tree, and then picked her up."

"What did she say? This is becoming dramatic."

"She didn't say nothing. She was in a faint, and all over mud."

"I pardon your grammar. But what did you do?"

"Well, I took a chaw, and then I went down to the river and filled my hat with water, and splashed it right in her face."

"What did she say to that?"

"She said 'Oh!'"

"Don't wonder much. What next."

"Well, I thought she might have got too much water, so I poured some whisky down her throat."

"Spiritual consolation for temporal misfortunes. How did she take it?"

"She coughed like fits, and then sat up straight and looked up."

"Well, what next?"

"She said 'Oh, dear,' and tried to get up, but she couldn't do it, and then she screamed and fell back."

"Pleasant. How did you proceed?"

"I talked civil to her. I'd almost forgotten how, but my 'Sunday go-to-meeting' manners came back wonderfully, and tried to persuade her I was not a Hoodlum lot."

"In which I presume you succeeded."

"Yes. After a while she put up her back hair, and then told me she had tumbled off her horse and sprained her ankle, and didn't know how to get to Hutchings' hotel."

"Charming situation. You enacted the *rôle* of ministering angel?"

"You bet. Whipped out my bowie, and had her boot and stockings in tatters in two minutes. Took the sleeves off my shirt, and bound a cold water bandage on. Then kicked Bucker in the ribs, and when he was getting his breath hoisted her up, and so we proceeded along the trail until we got to Hutchings, where we found the house in a muss, and papa awful skeered."

"So there is a papa in the business?"

"Yes; good old fellow, too; was tremendously obliged to me, and offered me some coin."

"The reward of merit.;'

"I got riled at that, showed him six-shooter, and asked him if he wanted to insult me, whereupon he apologized like a gentleman, and we all had a drink,"

"Including her ladyship."

"No, confound you, the women folks had taken her off."

"Proceed with papa."

"We had another drink, and got talking, and I found out that he was Tom Kemble's father."

"What! Tom that was in our year! That delicate little fellow you used to make such a pet of?"

"That's about it. Poor Tom had petered out, and the old gentleman and his daughter had taken a trip west."

"The family acquaintance facilitated fiendship?"

"I supposed it helped. At any rate I stuck to them, and we went around together, and Nettie and I (that's her name, Nettie Kemble) got nuts, and I spoke out to the old man and showed him my hand, and told him hearts were trumps, but that I could spot diamonds if I'd a mind."

"What cards did he call to that?"

"He told me to come up to New York and he'd see about it."

"Providence paternal. So you came up, accordingly?"

"Got in this morning. Went and got fired up square, and started right off to Gramercy Park."

"To be received with outstretched hands, and open arms?"

"Missed the post that time. Sent up my card, but they'd gone to a matinee at the opera."

"Where you followed without delay?"

"Straight off. That fellow at the office owes me some change, for I gave him a fifty, and didn't wait for my stamps."

"Prices are high, but not so bad as fifty."

"I ran around the house until they wanted to put me out. Said I was mad."

"A conclusion uncharitable in the extreme, but pardonable under the circumstances."

"We were having a talk about that when the people came out, and then they let me go, and I waited to see the crowd pass, and Jack, when she and her father came along, I felt all of a head, and just stood still and looked right at them, and she looked straight in my face and never stopped, so I'm going back to California to-morrow." Here poor Charley covered his face with his hands and broke down.

"Hold on, did you get shaved to-day?"

"Pretty much all over."

"The tonsorial operation may have altered your identity."

He lifted his face up, and a gleam of hope flashed over his features. I took down the photograph and led him to the glass.

"See there. Look on this picture and on that."

"I—don't—think—I shall go back to the Flat to-morrow. What shall I do?"

Interval for reflection.

"Was your address on your card?"

"Yes, St. Nicholas."

"Just you stay here to-night, and we'll have a chat, and see if they don't call to-morrow or write. Perhaps there is a letter there now."

"By Jove, you're right. Let's go and see, right off."

"Do take it quietly. I don't expect any such thing."

"But I do. Will you come, for if you don't I'll go alone."

Up he got, and *nolens volens*, I was obliged to accompany him, for I feared that he might do something rash in his frenzy. We arrived at the St. Nicholas, and sure enough a letter awaited him with N. K. monogramized on the fold. He opened it, and read as follows:

"Wednesday evening, Gramercy Square—My Dear Mr. Despard: I am so glad you have come. Could it have been you I saw at the academy? It was not a bit like you, and yet I think it was. Please call soon.

"Ever yours, Nellie Kemble.',

"Charley yelled, "She signs herself 'Ever yours,'" and wanted to shout for the crowd; but a happier thought struck him, and before I knew what he was up to he leaped on to the box of a carriage and went up Broadway in the same style he used to steer his team among the stumps and boulders of the California wilds. I followed him in another with the coachman, and in due time found Charley's trap in charge of an astonished darkey at the abode of his lady love.

I came away then. Below you have the latest news from the scene of action:

Despard—Kemble.—At the residence of the bride's father, January 16, by Rev. George Newtown, D. D., Charles Despard, late of Green Flat, Cal., to Miss Nellie Kemble, only daughter of Thomas Kemble, of Gramercy Park, New York.

An Atlanta Shave.

[Atlanta Herald.]

Last evening as one of our unsuspicious country friends was quietly perambulating Wall street, gazing in mute astonishment at the massive walls of the Kimball House, his eye chanced to fall upon the variegated color of a barber's pole. This immediately conjured up visions of material changes in his personelle—of hair combed a la shoo fly, moustache dyed and curled imperially, and boots glistening with the polished art of the boot-black. So, entering a shop in the basement of the Kimball House, he was immediately relieved of his hat and coat, seated in a chair, and the work of remodeling began.

The skillful barber, when versed in the peculiar requirements and necessities of gentlemen, proceeded to shampoon the rural pate, dye the mustache and eyebrows, polish his boots and carry him through a regular transformation. During this period they succeeded in getting possession of his pistol. When the work was completed, the finishing touches given and the young man pounced *tres-bon*, he modestly inquired what the damages were, when the polite and accommodating barber informed him that the bill was nine dollars and a half.

Thunderstruck at the enormity of the charge, the young man refused to pay it, and made some hostile demonstrations; finding, however, that he had nothing to defend himself with, he was compelled to submit to whatever was said. The barber made some threats, whereupon the victimized party left the shop, and finding a policeman near communicated the facts to him. The officer immediately arrested the barber and carried him to the station house, where he awaits a hearing before Recorder Hammond today. The party recovered his pistol and other effects

We would say, by way of comment, that we hope, for the benefit of the visiting public, that this case of high handed swindling will be properly and promptly punished, so as to prevent repetition in the future.

Murdering their Mother.

Two children, aged 16 and 12 respectively, were recently convicted of the unnatural crime of murdering their own mother, in Burlington, Iowa, the details of which, considering the extreme youth of the prisoners, are such as to be almost incredible. Mrs. Wahrer, the victim of the murder, was the mother of eight children Her husband, Dr. Wahrer, was a man of high scientific attainments, but abused his wife so that she was compelled to leave him and obtain a situation as teacher in an adjoining town. In June last she returned home on a visit, and her husband being absent, and meeting with a friendly reception by her children, she concluded to stay with them a few days. On the morning after her arrival home, Mrs. Wahrer asked her son Max for the key to the money-drawer, and on his refusing to give it her she threatened to kill him, according to his testimony. Eugene, another son, testified that he saw his mother chasing Max with a knife in her hands, and that he shouted to her to stop or he would stab her. She continued her chase and Eugene struck her on the neck and Max buried his knife in her breast. They then dragged her to the barn and threw a horse-blanket over the corpse, for the blows had been almost instantly fatal. The neighbors, hearing the disturbance, rushed in and after a search discovered the corpse, whereupon the boys confessed their crime and were arrested. The trial only occupied a day and a half, and the jury returned a verdict of murder in the second degree against both Max and Eugene. The extreme youth of the prisoners alone saved them from the gallows.

A SPITEFUL contemporary, evidently edited by a bachelor, uses the following elaborate metaphor: "I have seen lovers look into each other's eyes with that sublimely silly expression characteristic of such unfortunates, somewhat like the piteous, appealing look of a forlorn calf going home through the rain." This expression has been patented.

FLORAL FANCIES.

Welcome, gleams of green—of amber!
Children! playmates! out and see,
Flooting from her ice-bound chamber,
Spring, the flower-crowned spring, set free!
See her blue eyes, glad to weeping,
O'er the wan world oped anew;
O'er the meads, fresh waters leaping,
Silvery-stepp'd, and tuneful, too!
Singing, ringing, wildest measure,
Wild as if gone mad with pleasure.

Now the warm rays' noonday brightness
Wakes the sleepy flowers below—
Some like gentle ghosts, all whiteness—
Some like maiden cheeks that glow—
Jonquils pale—how pale, but sweeter,
Richer than the rose of June;
Daffodils whose day is fleeter,
Born like smiles and lost as soon.
Pansies clad in wondrous glory,
Rare as kings in Eastern story.

Yonder' where the sparkling showers
Fall like music heard in sleep,
There have burst the crocus flowers,
Laughing out while cloudlets weep.
Time of beauty—time of blessing—
Sunny childhood of the year!
Earth, so lorn ere thy caressing,
Blooms like one whom angels cheer;
Kiss her, clasp her, tend her kindly,
She has sorrowed long and blindly.

Sorrow'd childless, bloomless, blighted,
Like a mother gone distraught—
Ah! that young smile rapture lighted,
Nestling there new life has wrought;
Lilies weave her brow's soft splendor,
Crown'd with gems—the jewel dews,
Violets dark her mild eyes render,
Almond pink her cheeks suffuse!
Kiss her, clasp her—soundest slumbers
Soon must melt at such warm numbers,

O'er her shoulders thickly streaming
May's laburnam knots of gold;
Ringlets rich in radiance gleaming,
As were Absolem's of old!
Now she wakes—she pants—she rises—
Standing midst the milk-white boughs,
Bride-like! full of sweet surprises,
Bride-like blushing while she vows,
Now she walks the world in beauty—
Now sweet love becomes a duty.

THE FASHIONS.

THE DOLMAN VEST-POLONAISE.

Is a new garment brought out in Paris when the season is advanced, with a view to deciding the over-dresses of spring suits. This is a composite garment, having the principal feature of the Dolman—its winged sleeves—the favorite vest-front, and the back drapery of polonaise. We commend this design to ladies who are impatient to begin making the cashmere, alpaca, and woolen suits of their spring wardrobes. The front of this polonaise has a Louis Quinze vest long enough to have small square pockets (or else pocket flaps) just below the waist. The front slopes away gracefully from the vest, showing the trimming on the front breadth of the skirt.

THE WAIST

is tight-fitting; the back has side bodies, and sufficient fullness is introduced below the waist to make the skirt hang in plain almost horizontal folds across the tournure. There are plain coat sleeves, and the flowing Dolman attachment is added. This costume is usually made with a cashmere, camel's hair, or Sicilienne polonaise over a silk skirt. It may be also made entirely of cashmere or of foulard-laine with gros grain folds on the flounces. This is very handsome for the present season in dark Pompeian red cashmere, with gros grain vest, pockets, cuffs, and trimming.

RUMORS ABOUT SPRING STYLES.

Modistes predict that there will be no decided changes in the present convenient and graceful costumes; novelties will be confined to small details of the toilette. The polonaise will continue in favor, though various changes will be rung upon it. Double-breasted polonaises worn over muslin habit shirts will be seen, and revers will be a feature of these overdresses. Sashes in their present modified form will also be retained. Dress skirts for the street, rumor says, will again be comfortably short.

SPRING SUITS.

A spring suit to be sent South is worthy of description. It is made of Napoleon blue foulard, with white polka dots, trimmed with revers and narrow side pleating of solid blue silk. The skirt has a single deep flounce, laid in shallow box-pleats. The polonaise is double-breasted, fastened by two rows of buttons on the corsage. It has a revers collar, triangulars revers on the flowing sleeves, and very wide revers on the skirt, formed by turning the lower edge of the skirt upward and backward in true Pompadour fashion. A large button holds back the revers, and a side pleating borders them.

INDIA CAMEL'S-HAIR.

The finest fabric shown for spring polonaises is India camel's-hair, made so light and thin as to be of scarcely perceptible weight, and almost as cool as muslin. It is in all the stylish shades of blue-gray, ecru, peacock, reseda, and *berceline*—a gray with rosy hues. The same fabric is also shown with the twill reversed to form stripes.

VIGOGNE, ETC.

Vigogne is fine wool in its natural gray shades, woven into a light soft fabric, now very popular, for traveling dresses. It resembles an old-fashioned material called de bege, but is finer and more costly. Undressed cashmere is a roughly twilled fabric that forms soft, graceful drapery. It is only found in unbleached buff and gray tints.

LACE AND BROCADED STRIPES.

In the woolen goods just described, in pongees and kindred materials, a great many open lace stripes are introduced, partly to relieve the monotony of solid colors, but especially to make heavy fabrics light enough for warm weather. These striped fabrics are used for overdress and flounces, while a similar stuff of solid color is chosen for the skirt. Brocaded stripes, with small figures wrought in a dark shade, are also used to enliven plain surfaces.

TURKISH TOWELLING.

A new rough linen, resembling Turkish towelling, is made far thinner than that worn hitherto, and is smooth on the wrong side. The best patterns are an inch-wide stripes of darker brown on ecru grounds. These stripes look like sponge, and the material is called sponge-striped linen. It is predicted this linen will be a fashionable summer costume, as it was favorably received in Europe last season.

STRIPED BLACK GRENADINES.

The newest black grenadines have lace-like stripes over an inch wide, with plain smooth grenadine stripes between. Various other stripes are shown, such as square meshed canvas stripes with thick grenadine or brocaded stripes, or handsomer, still, repped stripes like fine Sicilienne. Plain black is preferred, but sometimes a color is introduced in these goods. The cheap grenadines are in stylish patterns as more expensive fabrics. White grenadines, partly cotton, are for inexpensive dresses for in-doors. These have brocaded stripes of bright color.

GLACE MOHAIRS.

For serviceable spring dresses there is nothing better than the pure glace mohairs. They are pretty silvery gray, smooth lustrous surface, will endure hard wear, and do not shrink from dampness. Very fine plain grounds are preferred, but damask broche figures are also shown in the elaborate designs woven in heavy winter goods. The black beaver mohair retains its well-deserved popularity, and is almost as beautiful as silk.

BAPTISTE.

The ecru baptiste, so popular last summer, reappears, accompanied with ruffles embroidered with white for trimming skirts and polonaises Baptistes to be sold by the yard and used for entire suits, are striped with white honey comb figures imitating lace, or else there are thin stripes woven in. Again, there are overskirt and polonaise patterns wrought all over in designs like guipure lace; these are to be worn over plain baptiste.

VARIETIES.

Medici sleeves, with a great puff around the armhole, are much worn in Paris. They look especially appropriate with black velvet dresses. Dinner dresses of silk and satin have lengthwise puffed sleeves extending from the armhole to the elbow, and ruffled below.

The windows of gentlemen's furnishing stores are filled with Napoleon blue neckties spotted with white. Colored silk pocket-handkerchiefs are used by gentlemen who adhere closely to English fashions.

Silvered horseshoes, anchors, whips, or dog-heads in antique silver are the favorite scarf brooches among fancy jewelry.

Jewelry of cut steel combined with jet is worn by ladies in light mourning.—[Harper's Bazar.

FARM NOTES.

CONDIMENTS IN POULTRY DIET.

Cayenne pepper, mustard, or ginger, can be added to the food of fowls, to increase their vigor, and to stimulate the egg production.

This apparently artificial diet will be seen to be natural if we remember that wild birds of the gallinaceous species get access to very highly spiced berries and buds; articles that give the "game flavor" to their flesh. The ordinary food of the domestic fowl is not, indeed, entirely without some such addition, since there is more or less of an aromatic principle in wheat, Indian corn, and all other grains. Nevertheless, it is not sufficient in quantity to supply the place of the stronger spices, a taste for which is part of the fowl's inherited constitution.

CHOKED CATTLE.

A correspondent of the Chatauqua Farmer says: Cattle will sometimes try to swallow apples, or potatoes whole, that will lodge in their throat. The first symptoms are an occasioned coughing, running at the mouth; followed by bloating, and death. The first thing to be done is to fasten in the stanchion, if near the stable, if in the field, procure a rope and tie her securely by the horns. Then carefully feel along the throat, above the windpipe, in the soft flexible pipe leading to the stomach; usually about half way the apple will be found. Press your thumbs upon each side firmly, and slowly crowd the obstruction forward, towards the mouth. When you have reached the top of the gullet you can go no further, then hold on firmly for a few seconds, the animal will cough and throw the apple out. I have done this so many times that it no longer causes me alarm for an animal to get choked.

Dr. C. Smith of Fredonia has tried the following method many times, and never knew it to fail. He says "when you find an animal choked, place a stick in the mouth about an inch in diameter; fasten it with a strap over the head, as bits are held in a horse's mouth. Then turn them loose and give them a sudden start, they will cough and throw the apple out at once.

The reason is this: When an animal has swallowed any substance by accident (for it is always by accident that they ever get choked at all) that is too large to readily pass into the stomach, the orifice attempts to reject it by the process by which they raise the cud. It is raised to the throat; but being too large to readily pass to the mouth, and also giving pain, the animal swallows again, and sends it back; thus the process is repeated, until the animal dies. You can mark this process plainly, by placing your hands lightly upon the animal's throat. But by placing the stick in the mouth it is held open, which almost entirely prevents her from swallowing. Then the process which raises the cud throws the apple to the throat, and the animal can't swallow; give her a sudden start, she will hold her head down, cough, and the apple, or other obstruction, is thrown out.

GETTING PLENTY OF FRESH EGGS.

In a long communication to the Germantown Telegraph upon the subject of poultry, Mr. E. Dwight, of Hudson, Michigan, considers the question, "How to get plenty of good flavored fresh eggs with little trouble," and thinks if there is any secret in it he has discovered it, and makes the same public for the benefit of all interested. He says:

☞Once, thirty years ago, I was troubled just as my neighbor now is; I fed my hens plenty of corn and got but few eggs. I reasoned upon the matter, and happened to think that the constituent parts of milk and the white of eggs were much alike. Now, it has long been known to milkmen that wheat middlings and bran are about the best of any food to make a cow give milk; why not then the best to make the hens lay eggs? I tried it, and since they have had no trouble. My mode of preparing the feed is to mix about five parts of bran with one of middlings.

In the morning I wet up with water about four quarts of the mixture in a large pan, taking pains to have it rather dry, though all damp. This I set in a warm, sunny spot, south of their shed, and they walk up, take a few dips, don't seem to fancy it like corn and start off on a short hunt for something better, but always coming round in a short time for a few more dips from the dish of bran. There is little time during the whole day but what one or more are standing by the pan and helping themselves. I am careful to mix for them just as much as they will consume during the day. At night, just before they repair to the roost, I usually throw them about a pint of shelled corn, well scattered, so that each one can get a few kernels. If your hens don't incline to eat this feed at first, sprinkle a little Indian meal on it. I would like all who complain of not getting eggs to try my plan, and I think they will never be sorry."

The Levy Heirs Take the Jefferson Estate.

The Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals decided last week the title to Monticello, the home of Jefferson, to vest in the heirs of Commodore Levy. The case was in relation to the will of Commodore Levy, and the devise of "Monticello" to the State, for the purpose of establishing an agricultural school. The construction of the will has been passed upon by the Supreme Court of New York, and it was there decided that the property, consisting of real and personal estate in New York and real estate in Virginia, which was devised for the establishment of and carrying on the school, was void, and that court gave the property to the heirs-at-law of Comodore Levy. In consequence of that decision the Supreme Court of Virginia decides that the invalidity of the devise is in all its parts *res adjudicata*. The judgment of the court below is affirmed, and Monticello goes to Levy's heirs.

VARIETIES.

INDIANA proposes to pass a law prohibiting State and municipal officers from using free railroad passes.

CLEVELAND puts new floors in her school houses and the public press demand new school houses built over them. House that for base ingratitude?

THE nicest muffs are reported to be made now of the "iridescent feathers of pigeons' necks." The trouble with them is that they lead to "billing and cooing."

THE Boston thieves are very much dissatisfied, because, they say, whenever they attempt a compromise the detectives always insist upon the lion's share of the plunder.

A BILL is before the Wisconsin Legislature to authorize cities to punish children for truancy and absenteeism from school. If this bill passes, it will virtually amount to a compulsory education law.

A GEORGIA man who has lost his wife and two children by a railroad collision, compromised with the company for $300, which may be considered cheap for a whole family.

A FLOCK of seven sheep was buried in snow in Nebraska, recently, and after running ten days were discovered by the steam from their heated breaths rising through the drifts.

A YOUNG lady in Greenville, Tenn., recently presented her lover with an elaborately constructed pen wiper, and was astonished the following Sunday, to see him wearing it as a cravat.

A WELL-TO-DO old gentleman at Nashville Tenn., has brought the science of economy to so fine a point that he stops his clock when the sun shines, to save wear and tear, and determines the time of day from outside observations.

A COLORED woman aged 107 years, has just died near Louisville, who on her death bed, confessed that she never knew Washington, nor nursed any of the distinguished men of ancient times. She deserves a statue in black marble.

A CINCINNATI hair store was recently robbed of several thousand dollars' worth of switches. etc. The thief ought to be scalped a few times and then perhaps he would have some idea of what he had done in depriving hundreds of poor women of their tresses.

THE San Francisco Bulletin relates that numbers of persons in that city suffering from bronchial affections, congregate round the gas works to inhale the vapor which arises during the manufacture of gas. Cases of whooping cough are said to be speedily cured by this means.

A MICHIGAN thief set fire to a barn after having stolen a horse out of it. The owner arrived in time to find a horse's head and hoofs in the stable, which the thief had put there to make the owner think that his horse had perished in the flames.

A NEBRASKA provision dealer received a telegram announcing that his lottery ticket had drawn the $20,000 prize. He made his partner a present of his interest in the firm, and ordered an expensive spread for his friends, before he found out that it was a bogus telegram.

In the Prince of Wales' Theatre, Liverpool, the other evening, the sound of a person hissing loudly, when every one else was laughing, was found to proceed from a plethoric old gentleman, upon whom an operation for trachectomy had once been performed, necessitating the placing in the throat a silver tube. The effect of the pipe, we are told, was that when the gentleman laughed a sound like hissing was produced, and the more the stout gentleman laughed, the more he hissed.

JEAN INGELOW is deeply interested in the problem of woman's work in the household. She writes to some Boston ladies: "I want you to discover how domestic work is to be combined with high culture. How to make clear starching and ironing graceful and pretty occupations—and such they were thought by our great-great-grandmothers—how to keep a house clean, and to assist, even in a kitchen, without the least sense of being lowered, or the slightest personal deterioration, might surely be managed if women gave their minds to it, if more delicate machinery was invented for helping them, and if it could even be made the fashion for all women young and old, to pride themselves on their domestic skill."

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Feb. 8, 1873

A correspondent asks if it is true that the Young Men's Christian Association of Philadelphia has invited Paymaster Hodge, George O. Evans and Charles T. Yerkes to deliver addresses to its members. We don't know. Colfax and Wilson each made an address before the Association on Tuesday evening last.

The coal miners in the Mahoning, Valley and Tuscarawas Valley mines Ohio, are excited, the bosses having made arrangements to import a lot of Virginia negroes to take the places of the white men at lower wages. A delegate meeting of the miners from that entire region was announced to take placeat New Portage on yesterday, Friday.

The atmospheric wave from the Polar regions, as predicted by old probabilities, has swept over this region in good earnest, sending the mercury reeling below zero, ever so many degrees, anywhere from seven to twenty-five. Not in the memory of the oldest inhabitant has such a "nipping and an eager air" been felt.

The great commoner Thaddeus Stevens, the pure patriot and loyal citizen, so venerated and lamented, succeeded in gobbling eighty thousand dollars out of the Pacific Railroad steal. He is the man for whom the dear little children in all our public schools are called upon to contribute a penny apiece, to build a monument. Next!

A change of fifteen votes would pass the scheme to pay back the tax on cotton during the war, and as there are seventy millions involved, it is not likely it will be suffered to remain quiet. The Credit Mobilier expose has frightened a number of virtuous members of Congress, who voted against this last raid to soothe the public, but there are a number who have not got their share yet of the public funds.

The Washington *Chronicle*, Senator Harlan's paper, a few days ago, got off the following concerning Senator Pomeroy;

> "Those who know him intimately and well believe him to be one of the truest and purest of our public men, as they know him to be one of the most generous."

This is what they use to tell us about Colfax, Wilson, and other shining lights; but where are they now?

On Thursday the *Dispatch* showed its "independence" by suppressing the telegram concerning that $8,000 bribe of Senator Pomeroy, and again on yesterday by omitting any reference to that "pincher" resolution introduced by the pious Negley, in regard to the payment of interest by the Union Pacific. Let us hear no more about giving "all the news."

It is plain to be seen that somebody is hurt when Grant's Own, the New York *Times* pronounces the C. M. investigation "a tedious farce," and thinks "the country is getting tired of it." The *Times* did not think that way when it made its raids on the Tammany thieves. The "loil" thieves and bribe takers and their organs are the only ones who are getting tired. The people want the investigation to go on and further, they want the guilty parties punished.

It is not often we agree with District Attorney Swoope, but we fully agree with him in his views concerning the proposed additional United States judicial District. That the proposition involves a useless expenditure and mainly for the purpose of giving a few gentlemen something to do, by which they can make a living, is apparent. We are pleased to find Messrs. Foster, Speer, and other Democratic members opposing the scheme.

The House Judiciary Committee has considered the proposition to increase the salaries of the President and other officers of the Government. A Washington dispatch tells us that—

> Six members were present, and all concurred in instructing the chairman to report a bill fixing the following scale of salaries: President, $50,000; Vice-President, $10,000; speaker of the House, $10,000; chief justice of the Supreme Court, $10,500; associate justices of the Supreme Court, $10,000; Senators and members of the House, $8,000. The bill also abolishes the present system of mileage, and provides that actual traveling expenses only shall be paid, each member of Congress being required to swear as to the actual necessary expense incurred by him in traveling from his home to the seat of government. The increase of salaries of Congressmen to date from March 4, 1871; that for the President to commence March 4, 1873.

While we are of opinion they get enough already, we don't think there would be much opposition to the adoption of the Committee's report, provided, the people have assurances that there will be no more stealing.

LITTLE BOSS TWEED WINS.

The legal department of this great city is now in the hands of an inexperienced youth named Bigelow, who is to receive $5,000 per annum for services independent of the other little advantage of his position. A wounded soldier and an experienced lawyer has been cast aside, and the best legal ability of the city ignored. Contractors and jobbers can have everything their own way now. So much for the ring.

INDEPENDENT JOURNALISM.

Having read with pleasure the promise in the *Commercial* under the new management, that it would occupy high and independent ground on all subjects within the domain of journalism, "unbribed by influence and unbought by gain," we are pained to witness an attempt to exculpate the parties who stand self-convicted in the great scandal now in course of investigation at the seat of government. It was not so in the Tammany affair. It was not urged when the first charges were made of dishonest dealing with the money of the people of New York that the public should await a fair trial, and hear both sides before rendering an opinion. It was necessary to fill the public mind before the election with the full measure of the iniquity. Tweed is only now on his trial, but his condemnation was secured long since.

The *Commercial* would now have us believe that Ames as the tempter should first be disposed of, having seduced such innocent lambs as Colfax, Dawes and others into accepting money they never earned. Then denying it, is the old story of the rambo in the Garden of Eden. Indeed the startling theory broached, that Ames forged the check presented before the committee is tacitly endorsed. Let us see how the case stands with that great temperance advocate and moral reformer, the Vice President.

During the last Presidential canvass Mr. Colfax made a speech at South Bend, Indiana, on the 25th of September, in which, in allusion to his alleged corrupt complication with Credit Mobilier stock, he said:

> "I am proud to say, too, that in all my public life no man ever dared to make me a dishonorable proposition. Do I need to add that neither Oakes Ames nor any other person ever gave or offered to give me one share or twenty shares or two thousand shares in Mobilier or any other railroad stock, and that, unfortunately, I have never received the value of a farthing out of the 270 per cent. dividends, nor the 300 per cent dividends, in cash, stocks and bonds, you have read about every day for the last month, nor 100 per cent., nor 1 per cent., nor one-tenth of one per cent."

In a mercantile way the transaction stands thus:

SCHUYLER COLFAX IN ACCOUNT WITH OAKES AMES.

Dr.		Cr.	
To twenty shares Credit Mobilier at 100	$2,000.00	By 70 p. c. dividend in bonds, 3 per cent off	$1,552.00
To accrued interest	86.72	By check to balance	534.72
Total	$2,086.72	Total	$2,086.72

That all that Schuyler Colfax paid for his twenty shares was $534 72, and that thereupon the shares became his, let us prove by Schuyler Colfax himself. Here is the testimony:

> By the Chairman—Mr. Ames says the amount he received from you was $534 72. Do you concede that that was the amount?
>
> Mr. Colfax—I think it was.
>
> Q.—Did you understand from Mr. Ames that this $534 72 was a balance from you to complete the payment for this stock?
>
> Mr. Colfax—I supposed it was a conjectural balance.
>
> Q.—You say you did not understand that it completed the payment of the stock?
>
> Mr. Colfax—I understood that there were dividends earned but unadjusted, which would probably make up the balance.
>
> Q.—Did you not understand that this amount finished the payment of your stock, but you did understand that dividends had been earned which would probably amount to the price of it?
>
> Mr. Colfax—Yes; according to his statement, enough to pay and overrun the amount.

POMEROY.

Right squarely in the face of the Patterson bribery in the negro Legislature of South Carolina; of the Harlan exposure of the same offense in the white Republican Legislature of Iowa of his colleague Caldwell, and of the deep damnation of the Credit Mobilier purchase of Senators and Representatives by the car load, Hon. Samuel C. Pomeroy has been detected in a shameless effort to bribe his way back into the Senate from the State of Kansas.

Mr. Pomeroy has been a Senator for six years—what is there, in a money point of view, which would make it pay to offer $8,000 for a single vote? If he could afford to pay Mr. York that sum for his vote, what would it cost him to carry a majority of the Legislature? If every man held himself at that price, Mr. Pomeroy must have been prepared to disburse at least half a million of dollars among the members of the legislature, in order to accomplish his purpose.

What is there, it will occur to plain unsophisticated folks to inquire, to render a seat in the Senate of so much money value? It can only be accounted for in the history of the railroad and Credit Mobilier swindles, the discovery of which has disgusted the country. We are at a loss to say anything new upon this latest proof of the utter rottenness of the Republican party, which really appears to revel in corruption from the Vice President down to the very ranks of its organization. The subject absolutely defies comment. Is it possible that any considerable number of people, possessed of common honesty and of average intelligence, will suffer themselves to be induced by any course of argument to sustain the present order of things?

The *Dispatch* says it has "the satisfaction of perceiving The Post come out boldly and oppose the recklessness evinced of late years in the management of city finances." Now considering that The Post always was "out boldly" in denunciation of every species of corruption and wrong doing, this is decidedly cool; but we will let it pass and make another effert to draw our neighbor "out boldly" on the qestion of colored children in public schools, Chinese labor and the Local Option law. We don't believe a forty ox team could draw from it an expression of opinion on either of these questions.

GRANT'S OWN STRIKES THE KEY-NOTE.

Some days ago we alluded to the fact that the disclosures in the Credit Mobilier investigation were so terribly damaging to Vice Presidents, and leading Republican Senators and Congressmen that the organs were dumbfounded—that they did not know what course to pursue, whether to denounce the bribe takers and claim that the Republican party is in no way responsible, or that the parties implicated are innocent lambs and that Oakes Ames is a perjurer. We also stated that either of these tactics would be adopted before long and that it only required "Grant's Own," the N. Y. *Times* to strike the key. Well sure enough here it comes. That paper now pronounces the investigation a "TEDIOUS FARCE," thinks that "*the country is getting tired of it*" and that—

> It is grinding out material for the scandal-mongers of the press to use in blackening the names of public men, without throwing any light on any issue of importance to the country. Every day there is telegraphed all over the country a chapter of testimony as to whether this or that member of Congress agrees or disagrees with Oakes Ames in his recollections, while the fact is ignored that the recollections of neither Ames nor the Congressmen have yet been shown to be of any actual interest or value. The so-called "investigation" has, in fact, taken so rambling a course that the public begins to inquire what it is that is being investigated?
>
> No one has undertaken to show that any Congressman, alleged to have held Credit Mobilier stock, ever voted or was asked to vote on any measure by which his interest would be affected. No one has even alleged that the possession of this stock corrupted or even biased any member. It has been coolly assumed that to own the stock was a crime, and weary days have been spent in disputing as to the ownership. Suppose the ownership is proven, what then?
>
> In courts of justice, counsel are compelled to point out before hand what they expect to prove, and how their facts, if proven, affect the case. It is a reasonable requirement. But in a Congressional investigating committee, it is entirely dispensed with. Perhaps the committee cannot help it, but it is not an edifying spectacle to see days of the public time consumed in hearing the continued asseverations of individuals in support or denial of facts, which if established, are not shown to be of any consequence.

The *Dispatch* and other organs now have their cue. Let them pitch in and demand that the investigation shall cease. If continued—it might hurt the party.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* one of the most rabid of Radical journals, takes issue with the *Press* which has recently undertaken to white-wash Judge Kelly's connection with Credit Mobiler. It says:

> We certainly do not intend to condemn Mr. Kelley, prematurely; but neither can he be acquitted until the case goes to the jury. It is assuming an amount of virtue for this gentleman which cannot be awarded in this unqualified way to any human being, when the *Press* undertakes to say that "Judge Kelley's past career is *sufficient evidence* of his integrity and veracity," and that, no matter what may be charged against him, the confidence of his constituency will not be shaken. * * * Like every other case before this investigating committee, Judge Kelley's must be judged fairly and fearlessly, upon the evidence presented, and not upon any "past career" or any other collateral ground. If it can be shown that he came fairly and honestly by the stock, which he seems at first to have wholly disowned, but which he now accepts as his own, he will be entitled to and will receive a verdict of "not guilty." But it will not do for the *Press* to acquit him while the jury is still in the box, and witness are still upon the stand.

The *Bulletin* is right. Kelly's former "integrity and veracity" has nothing to do with the case. Colfax, Wilson et al. stood fairly in the estimation of most good men before they were caught in the Credit Mobilier net, and yet the *Press* puts in no plea of that kind for them.

QUOTES SCRIPTURE.

The Sixteenth anniversary of the Young Men's Christian Association, of Philadelphia, was celebrated on Tuesday evening last at the Academy of Music, which was crowded we are informed, partly to see and hear Schuyler Colfax Vice President and Henry Wilson, Vice President elect. They were doubtless invited before they had been mobilized, and were good subjects for sight seers, but rather poor material for examples for the young men gathered around them. Wilson got along very well, said but little and retired, but Schuyler would talk, and quote scripture. So apt was he in this department that the Rev. John Hall, D. D. of New York who followed, advised his ordination immediately. He said:

> I was thinking when the last speaker closed his remarks that there was only one higher position for him and that was a forward examination by the presbytery and his ordination to the ministry. I should say that I have had no consultation with the Vice President upon the subject, but the thought came in the most natural way as he made his apt quotations from the scripture.

It may be this is Schuyler's true vocation, he is so kind and unsuspecting, too artless and innocent to be mixed up with these bad men in Washington. He is a regular Charles Surface, in fine sentiments. In fact as he cannot aspire to any further political honor, it would be well for the Young Men's Christian Association to adopt him, just to keep him out of harms way. We hope the Rev. Hall will take him in hand and prepare him for ordination, but we beg of him not to be carried away by his facility for quoting scripture; that is daily practiced by another distinguished individual. A few lessons on the commandments would be of service.

No one ever heard of bribery and corruption in the election of United States Senators until Simon Cameron came upon the State. He was smarter than Pomeroy in not dealing directly with purchasable material. When one vote was necessary to his election and Boyer of Elk county was elected as the victim, he was offered and agreed to accept $5000, for his vote, by one of Cameron's friends. Boyer did not vote for him, and he thus lost his election by one vote.

GEN. GRANT.

While obliged to comment upon the iniquities of Senators and Representatives, far be it from us to be guilty of neglecting the distinguished gentleman at the head of the government. Gen. Grant's sins of omission and commission are as much within the sphere of editorial criticism, as are the evil doings of the Vice President or of that distinguished man who is to be Vice President within the lapse of one little month, (with the usual grace,) or of any of the host of Radical Senators and Representatives who have been so readily led away from the paths of recfitude by that pestilent Yankee, Oakes Ames.

Yes truly, Gen. Grant must in nowise be ignored. His doings must surely be looked to by the press and by the people. He don't do a great deal, but what he does, his friends claim he does effectually as well as effectively.

If our readers have forgotten the story of the frauds in Philadelphia by means of which the honest Hartranft was made Governor, their memory must be like unto the memory of Schuyler Colfax and of Senator Patterson, who became totally oblivious to their doings in Credit Mobilier; surely they have not forgotten it. Our Radical friends of course prefer to forget all such little things as soon as possible after they have profitted from them—a little week after the election has passed by satisfies them, and they close up that especial drawer of their memory and think no more of how it was done, until the time comes around in which to do it again; when it is done again and again forgotten.

However, it appears this little game has been played at least once too often; the worst element has been so much encouraged in the city of brotherly love as to alarm the decent portion even of the winning party; who at last have got to see that it really don't pay to be ruled by rogues and ruffians. Accordingly a large number of members of the Republican party in that much victimised city have recently issued to the public a document containing a great many truths which the people there and everywhere would do well to lay to heart. It, among other things affirms, that at the election in Philadelphia in October last.

> "Thousands of lawful voters were personated at the polls, and were thus deprived of the franchise, thousands of illegal votes were cast, and as these devices proved insufficient to overcome the voice of the people, the returns were manipulated to suit the exigencies of the dominant party. From all the information that has reached us we feel safe in asserting that no less than 10,000 votes were bodily subtracted from the Reform ticket and added to the side that was predestined to win.
>
> "Fraud and violence reigned supreme."

Our readers are aware that one of these "personators"—a fellow named Brown—was arrested tried and convicted of this offense. His was a test case. From the result of it some judgment could be formed of the propriety of proceeding against others guilty of the same offense. The result of the experiment was a full pardon for the criminal issued by the President, and an utter refusal upon his part to give the names of those upon whose representation and solicitation the pardon was granted.

Even Geary does business more fairly than that, for he has been in the habit of sending to the legislature the names of all who sign petitions for pardons. Not so with Grant. He pardons the knave whose frauds helped to elect him and keeps secret the names of the confederates of the criminal. Surely the President who thus issues a letter of license to repeaters and ballot-box stuffers, stands upon a plane scarcely at all elevated above his subordinate officials whose public virtue could not withstand the blandishments of the Credit Mobilier.

The dissatisfied people conclude their story with the remark that—

> "Immunity for serviceable crime, and punishment and disgrace for those who endeavor to serve the public, would appear to be the policy of the men who rule us, and who are resolved to perpetuate their power at any cost. It remains for the people to say how long they are to be allowed to make sport of the laws at their pleasure."

THE LEGISLATURE AND SPECIAL LEGISLATION.

> And while the people earnestly look to the Convention for the adoption of some measure which may remedy or tend to remedy the evil, they cannot too soon apprehend and apply the truth that, after all, the real and only real cure of the plague rests with themselves, first in training, and then in selecting legislators, who, even in the beginning of their public career, cannot be "managed" or led captive by lobbyists, however versed the latter may be in the arts appropriate to their calling.—*Commercial.*

This is sarcasm, if it be true that the *Commercial* is controlled by the parties public rumor confidently asserts. This reflection upon the people for not selecting better representatives, is refined crudity, in view of the manner the wishes of the people are treated at the primary elections and conventions. We have the evidence of the *Gazette* for one transaction in the Second ward in which Mr. Bigelow flourished, where one delegate received sixty votes, and the other four, the latter was admitted into the Convention which selected members of the legislature, and just such as were favorable to the wishes of the ring. These same gentlemen now mock the people by saying why dont you select better men, the remedy is with yourselves. It is true and we hope will be improved in the future, but sermons from the present owners of the *Commercial* on morality, are as barren as the lectures on the same subject by Colfax and Wilson before the Young Men's Christian Association.

ANOTHER MATTER.

The terrible developements of the Credit Mobilier investigation appear to have entirely driven the Louisiana outrage out of public view. Thus it is always. One outrage is hidden by a greater, and the public mind is becoming grandly "educated up to" a supreme indifference to popular liberty and official purity.

In Louisiana there are two State governments with all their machinery. One must be a fraudulent one. The President has taken upon himself to decide which is the legal government, precisely after the fashion in which he would while commanding an army in the field; having issued an order naming a General officer to assume the command of a brigade or a division. Whence this authority is derived he has not regarded it as necessary he should afford any information. "I am the State," was the proud exclamation of one of the France's most absolute Kings; and if the President has not yet quoted the famous saying of Louis XIV. he has at least given clear proof that he has determined in this as all other cases, to act upon its basis.

Louisiana now stands alone in this contest; but who knows the moment when Pennsylvania's case may be like hers; and with a President who knows no rule but his own will, no law but his own choice, she may find herself defrauded out of her honest choice of rulers, by means of a proclamation from Washington and an order to a Major-General in the army.

While everybody is stunned by the revelations of the terrible corruption at Washington—a corruption so far-reaching as to have included in its coils the second officer of the government, whose guilt is not denied by the Radical press—they should not by any means forget the blow which Grant has ruthlessly struck at every State in the Union, through Louisiana. The question will necessarily come before the Senate, arising from the claim of two different claimants to a vacant seat in that body. The appropriate committee to whom it will of course be referred comprises six Republicans to one Democrat. The odds are strongly against a fair and honest investigation. The recent revelations at Washington have in no degree elevated the modern statesmen in the eyes of those who remember the days of Webster, Clay, Calhoun and other giants of the earlier and happier days of the Republic; but the question is one of bare constitutional law, and unless the majority has resolutely determined to prostitute its legal learning before the shrine of mere party, we are disposed to hope—whatever we may expect—that a fair and honest decision will be rendered.

It may be that the very filth which has been discovered in such disgusting quantities around the capitol, may operate on the minds of the majority of the Senate committee in such manner as in a measure to compel them to be just.

STILL INCREASING.

The Public Debt statement for January shows another increase during that month of over four hundred thousand dollars, which added to the increase in December, $1,684,307, makes over two millions in two months, the very first two months after the re-election of Grant. It will be remembered that the excuse offered by the organs for the December increase was that the accounts of revenue officers had been delayed and that the statement for February 1st., would show a handsome decrease. What excuse will now be given to calm the fears of the tax-payers remains to be discovered.

THE GREELEY MONUMENT.

Address of the Committee.

To the People of the United States.

The Committee to raise a fund to commemorate the virtues of the late Horace Greeley, by a statue and a monument in Greenwood, has been fully organized by the appointment of the Hon. Wm. W. Niles of Westchester County as Chairman, the Hon. Andrew H. Green, Controller of the City of New York, Treasurer, and Edmund C. Stedman, Esq., of New-York, Secretary.

The members of the Committee, as far as appointed, are at work in earnest and with a sure prospect of success. But they are conscious that it does not belong to them nor to any limited number of men to render adequate honor to one whose just fame belongs to the entire people. Horace Greeley was preeminently a man of the people; he rose from among their ranks by industry, frugality, and a life of blameless purity; his example no less than his written words will remain forever a precious legacy to the masses of workingmen who are actuated by the same pure ambition as that which raised him from poverty and obscurity to the honorable and conspicuous position in which for many years he led the public opinion of the country. There is nothing in his character of career which mars the force of his benificent influence. No young man can ponder the story of his life without profit. He is one of the few public men of our age who may be safely held up to the imitation of the young. It is therefore to the people at large that the Committee confidently appeal. It is their privilege and duty to honor worthily the man who best represented the brain and the conscience of the masses.

This is in no sense a partisan enterprise. The committee is composed of members of all parties, equally proud to do honor to one whose laborious life was passed in devotion to the general welfare.

All who believe with us that Mr. Greeley's great efforts in behalf of freedom, of enlightenment, of economy, and of progress have not been without beneficent results, are cordially invited to share in this tribute to his memory. The rich cannot better show their appreciation of the lessons of industry and order which he taught, and the poor, in giving what slight sums they can afford, will honor their own estate and aspirations. It is not doubted that every editor in the country will be willing to forward the work, either by an editorial indorsement or by receiving and forwarding such sums as may be raised in his locality. There is not a village in the land but contains some man who has profited by Mr. Greeley's teachings. We hope there is not one where an effort will not be made to contribute to this expression of the national gratitude.

A memorial volume will be kept containing the names and residences of every contributor; and upon the completion of the work will be deposited in the Historical Society for preservation.

William W. Niles, Chairman.
Andrew H. Green, Treasurer.
Edmund C. Stedman, Secretary.

William B. Ogden,
John R. Williams,
Augustus Schell,
John E. Whitehouse,
Sam'l. J. Tilden,
Marshall O. Roberts,
Frank Leslie,
William Orton,
James Gordon Bennett, *N. Y. Herald.*
Ivory Chamberlain, *N. Y. World.*
William Cullen Bryant, *N. Y. Evening Post.*
James Brooks, *N. Y. Express.*
Otwald Ottendorfer, *N. N. Staats Zeitung.*
David M. Stone, *N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*
Whitelaw Reid, *N. Y. Tribune.*
Hugh J. Hastings, *N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*
J. M. Bundy, *N. Y. Evening Mail*
Geo. P. Rowell.
P. T. Barnum.
William MacFarland, Yonkers.
Wm. W. Goodrich, Brooklyn.
Thomas Kinsella, Brooklyn.
Geo. G. Reynolds, Brooklyn.
Senator A. W. Palmer, Armenia, N. Y.
John Anderson, Tarrytown, N. Y.
Ex-Gov. Theo. F. Randolph, Morristown, N. J.
Dudley S. Gregory, Jersey City.
Samuel Bowles, Springfield, Mass.
N. P. Banks, Lynn, Mass.
Col. Charles G. Green, *Boston Post.*
Chas. Kimbill, Portland, Me.
Hon. F. A. Pike, Calais, Me.
Ex. Gov. James A. Weston, Manchester, N. H.
Senator Wm. Sprague, Providence, R. I.
Ex-Gov. James E. English, New Haven, Conn.
David Clark, Hartford, Conn.
Ex-Gov. Jos. R. Haley, Hartford, Conn.
Col. John W. Forney, *Philadelphia Press.*
James P. Barr, *Pittsburgh Post.*
Fred'k Billings, Woodstock, Vt.
Murat Halsted, *Cin. Commercial.*
Frank Hassaurek, *Cin. Volksblatt.*
Gen. R. Brinkeshoff, Columbus.
Gov. Austin Blair, Michigan.
Gov. Thos. A. Hendricks, Indianapolis.
Hon. John S. Williams, Lafayette, Ind.
Gov. Wm. Bross, *Chicago Tribune.*
Senator John A. Logan, Illinois.
Ex-Senator Augustus C. Dodge, Burlington, Iowa.
Senator Wm. B. Allison, Dubuque.
Hon. Alexander W. Mitchell, Milwaukee.
Gov. C. C. Washburn, Madison.
Ex-Gov. Wm. Marshall.
Senator Carl Schurz, St. Louis.
Wm. Hyde, *St. Louis Republican.*
Henry Watterson, *Louisville Courier-Journal.*
Gov. Smith, Georgia.
Hon. John Forsyth, *Mobile Register.*
John C. Burch, editor *Union and American*, Nashville, Tenn.
—— Roberts, Editor *Nashville Banner.*
Gov. McEnery, New Orleans, La.
Gov. Wm Pitt Kellogg, New Orleans, La.

◆

Senator Sumner writes of himself to Henry Ward Beecher in answer to a note of sympathy. "Thanks, many thanks! dear Mr. Beecher, for your kind words. What I have done has always been at the mandate of conscience, and I could not have done otherwise. My hope has been to help mankind, and advance the reign of justice on earth; nor do I doubt that, sooner or later, this will be seen by many who now judge me unkindly. As for my health, I am hopeful. Once before I have recovered from the same injuries. If I must succumb, so be it—I am content. God bless you."

The Cincinnati *Times and Chronicle*, intensely loyal, asks:

> It is not easy to understand why Vice President Colfax should have wanted his case investigated by the Senate. One would think that Poland's Committee, which has certainly indulged him to the fullest extent, must have given him enough of that sort of thing. On a second thought, however, we know that a new trial is often sought even in the worst of cases.

◆

The national debt of England is put down as equal to $4,000,000,000, or nearly double that of the funded national debt of the United States. But the burden of a debt is the cost of carrying it, so our debt, bearing chiefly 6 per cent per annum interest, costs about the same to carry as that of England, which bears but three per cent per annum.

The Christian Statesman.

[Pittsburgh Commercial.]

The sympathies of the entire nation will be with Mr. Colfax, as he alleges, he has been made the victim of the crafty Ames, who has wound around him a web of *apparent* criminating evidence. We say apparent, because the testimony on which so many are now seemingly ready to condemn the Vice President is by no means conclusive.

How Considerate.

(Pittsburgh Commercial.)

While we cannot say that we especially admire the means employed to establish the fact of Senator Pomeroy's attempts to secure his re-election to the United States Senate by bribery, there seems to be no doubt that he really did make use of the corrupt practices charged. If he is guiltless, as he claims to be, he is simply the victim of one of the most diabolic conspiracies ever concocted.

The Game That Nye Played.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

Grace Greenwood writes from the Senate gallery in Washington:

"Mr. Nye spoke of his own speech as possibly the last he should make in the Senate. He had just heard the news from the Legislature of Nevada. He takes his supersedure with philosophic coolness and Christian submission; he makes it more a case of resignation than defeat."

Dear innocent! Mr. Nye sold his "claim" to John P. Jones, and had checks of fifty thousand dollars on the Bank of California as long ago as August; and the transaction was then, and he is now, as notorious as the Heathen Chinee game itself.

HARRISBURG.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

Special to The Post.)

HARRISBURG, January 31, 1873.

Western Improvement Company.

Mr. HUMPHREYS presented a bill to incorporate the Western Improvement Company, and define its powers.

Bureau of Statistics.

Also a resolution calling on the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics for information as to what further legislation is necessary to make the Bureau a success.

Ohio River Improvement.

Mr. GRAHAM offered the following resolution, which was adopted.

WHEREAS, The Governor of each of the seven States bordering upon that great highway, the Ohio River and its tributaries, have organized what is known as the Commission for the Improvement of the Ohio River and its Tributaries, through the agency of the Government, which commission has had several sessions in the West, and is again about to assemble at Washington City; and,

WHEREAS, This great national highway appears to be the channel provided by Providence for the transportation of the heavier production of the mines, manufactures, agriculture and commerce of Pennsylvania in her intercourse with the sister States; therefore,

Resolved, The House concurring, that our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to aid by every means in the power of the General Government the permanent improvement of the navigation of the Ohio, and the Governor be requested to transmit these resolutions to our Senators and Members in Congress.

Adjourned to Tuesday.

OUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A Stream of Bills.

All the standing committees showered out the bills previously reported.

New Bills.

By Mr. Sample—To incorporate the Pittsburgh and El Paso Silver Mining Company.

By Mr. Ramsey—Relative to the collection of license fees in Allegheny city.

By Mr. McCORMICK—Relating to the election of Clerks of Councils in Pittsburgh.

By Mr. YOUNG—Repealing the Jury Commissioner law.

By Mr. NEWMYER—For the protection of miners in the bituminous coal regions. This is a bill which the coal miners have requested to be presented and passed for their benefit.

By Mr. WAINWRIGHT—Incorporating the Bracken Construction Company with K. Bracken, Frank Armstrong, and other corporations.

The Centennial.

Mr. MITCHELL, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, reported favorably the resolution giving $1,000,000 to the Centennial. Provision is made that one hundred thousand shall be paid this year; four hundred thousand in 1874, and five hundred thousand in 1875. The money shall all be put in buildings to be erected in Fairmount Park.

Legal Holidays.

A bill was reported regulating legal holidays. It fixes Washington's Birthday, Fourth of July, and Christmas, together with any days the Governor or President may set aside as Thanksgiving.

Adjourned until Tuesday morning.

SENATE.

Special to The Post.)

HARRISBURG, January 30, 1873.

Bills Reported Favorably From Committees.

The following bills were reported favorable from the various committees to which they had been referred:

Regarding the sale of lumber on the Ohio and its tributaries. Said act repeals all local laws in the measurement of lumber.

Also an act to collect moneys by a decree of the orphans' count.

The act relating to foreign insurance companies was reported negatively.

To facilitate the settlement of estates of decendants.

To prevent the posting of advertisements on walls.

Allowing common carriers to sell goods on hand after a period of three months.

Incorporating the trustees of the Missionary Convention Church of Christ.

In relation to the practice of dentistry in the State.

Relating to churches and congregations, or religious societies.

Enabling deacons, elders or ministers to be trustees of church property.

New Bills.

The following bills were read in place:

By Mr. HUMPHREYS—To incorporate the Monongahela Savings Bank, with Wm. M. Lyon, Withrow Douglass, John Murray, Samuel Harper, B. W. Stouffer and others, corporators.

To allow the Woodruff Sleeping Car Company to issue bonds not exceeding $1,000,000.

Bill Passed.

The following bill passed:

To incorporate the Hoboken Real Estate Savings Bank of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Rutan's supplement to the local option law was again postponed.

The Postal Telegraph—Rutan Makes a Strong Point Against Creswell's Scheme.

Mr. RUTAN called up the joint resolution instructing our Senators and requesting them and our members in Congress to vote against the general government operating the telegraph lines of this country.

Mr. RUTAN said this was no new scheme. He had always been opposed to it. The proposition originated with Postmaster General Cave Johnston years ago, and not with the present Department. It has been revived almost every administration since. It is evident the final struggle between the friends and opponents of the postal telegraph is at hand. Those who desire to be heard must not long delay the expression of their views. It has been customary for State Legislatures to instruct their Senators on questions of nationa importance, and his opinion was that it would be respected. It will cost sixty millions to purchase the lines, and about twenty-five millions annually to extend and keep them in repair. It is estimated that about one man in every thirty-three use the telegraph at all; then why should thirty-two men be taxed in order to give the third cheap dispatches? It is a huge job, by which men who are not seeking the good of their country expect to grow rich. The strongest reason against the passage of the law is that it is an assumption of power on the part of the general government not warrantable in the Constitution. Once place the telegraph in the hands of the general government and it will not be long until the same reasons will place the railroads and the entire carrying trade of the country under the same control. The furnaces and grist mills can thus be taken out of the hands of the citizens and the manufacturing interests of the country made dependent upon the government. In escaping from the extreme doctrine of State rights, is there not danger of flying to the other extreme. If so, should we not check it up before we are plunged into disasters as serious as those we have just escaped.

Mr. McCLURE wanted to know if the Cincinnati platform would answer for his argument. [Laughter.]

The resolution was passed with but one dissenting vote—that of Mr. Graham, of Allegheny.

Liquor Lying Around Loose.

By Mr. McCLURE—A resolution to exclude all liquors from the Senate chamber and rooms connected therewith.

Mr. GRAHAM made a speech in favor of the same, and the resolution was adopted.

Opposed to the Constitutional Convention.

The Senate arrayed itself against the resolution of Mr. WHITE for furnishing the proceedings of the Legislature to members of the Constitutional Convention, and the resolution was withdrawn.

One Term.

The joint resolution relative to the amendment to the Federal Constitution in the election of the President and Vice President, &c., came up. That portion, which provides for the election of United States Senators by the people, was stricken out by the committee.

[The telegraph fails to inform us what action was aken on the resolution.—ED.]

The Senate adjourned until Friday at eleven o'clock A. M.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Public Calendar.

The House first proceeded to consider bills on the public calendar.

What Shall be the Legal Rate of Interest?

Mr. NEWMYER called up his bill repealing any restriction on the rate of interest, explaining its purport in a few words and advocating the bill at some length. The moral effect of bank officers being law-breakers is bad. The day for limiting the price for the use of money has gone by. New York and Ohio, on each side of us, are adopting laws similar to this, and if we fail to keep even with them they will divert from our State the capital necessary to develope her magnificent recources.

Mr. WELSH (Philadelphia) offered an amendment limiting the rate to eight per cent.

Mr. McCORMICK spoke against the amendment and in favor of the bill. "I hope this amendment," said he, "will be voted down. Money is worth ten or twelve per cent. in the market, and it ought to bring just what it is worth. There is no reason, either legal or moral, why a man should not be bound to pay what he contracts to pay. I put this on the broad ground that money is property, and the owner of it has a right to make out of it all he can, and I am opposed to putting a restriction of even twelve per cent. on loans. When a man borrows money and contracts to pay a high rate of interest, it is to be presumed that he knows what it is worth to him, and he should be bound by his contract. I am opposed to reducing the restriction under twelve per cent.

Mr. McMAHON (Franklin) opposed the bill.

Mr. LAWSHE (Clearfield) spoke in favor of the bill. Let there be no limit of six per cent.; it is a dead letter. Let us, therefore, wipe it out. The national banks in our section exact more than six per cent., and some of them get around it by compelling the borrowers to leave on deposit one half the amount, paying six per cent. on the full amount. Pass this bill, and money can be borrowed direct from individuals. It will be plenty, and we can build railroads and open more coal banks, and keep up the present swell tide of prosperity to our noble old State.

Mr. WOLF (Union) opposed it.

Mr. BROCKWAY (Columbia) interrogated him: Do not the Savings Banks of Union county loan their money at from twelve to fifteen per cent.

Mr. LATTA (Westmoreland) opposed the bill. The rate of interest, said he, had remained at six per-cent. for one hundred and twenty-five years; let there be no change.

Mr. HEDGES (York) spoke in favor.

All the Allegheny delegation were in its favor.

Messrs. McCormick and Newmeyer managed the bill with considerable tact. After it had been debated for sometime they moved to postpone further consideration until this day two weeks, when it comes up as the special order.

Miscellaneous.

The act limiting the time for taking writs to the Supreme Courts passed.

By Mr. RAMSEY, a joint resolution relative to the publication of acts of Assembly.

An act to facilitate the settlement of estates of decedents passed.

Adjourned to eleven o'clock on Friday.

What Are Cyclones?

The word cyclone has frequently, but incorrectly, been used as significant of an enormous or very violent meteor, as if its application was to be confined to the devastating hurricane of the West Indies, or the terrific typhoon of the China seas. It simply means a storm which acts in a circular direction, and whose winds converge, by radials or sinuous spirals, toward a center, moving in our hemisphere in the opposite direction to that of the hands of a clock, and in the Southern Hemisphere in a contrary direction. Taking this as a definition of a cyclone, it seems clear, from observation alone, that all storms are to be regarded as cyclone. Volumes have been written to prove that this is not the case. But we have only to examine a few series of weather maps from week to week to see that, wherever you have an area of low barometer, into its central hollow the exterior atmosphere from all sides will pour, and that in so doing a rotatory spiral or vorticose storm is generated. The tornado, the simooms, the dust whirlwind, the fire, storm, even the slow and sluggish storm which moves on our Western plains as the laboring wheel of the steamship buried in a heavy sea, all attest that a body can not move on the earth's surface in a straight line. It is not more true with us that the Gulf Stream turns to the eastward, the polar stream to the westward, and the equatorial currents to the northward, than that every air-current, in obedience to the same law, should turn to the right of the line along which from any cause it is called to move. The meteorist has therefore only to ascertain by observation where the barometer is lowest, to know at once the direction of the winds from the circumjacent districts, far and near, or at least to test the mathematical law by a grand experiment.—[Popular Science Monthly.

FLOWERS OR FRUIT?

BY EMILY S. FORD.

In Ulm's Domkirche high there stands
An altar carved by master hands;
The loveliest forms of leaf and flower
Are wrought in wood, with cunning power.

Twined with the linden tassel-blows
In one spring wreath, wave bud and rose;
The freshness and fair promise sweet
Of all June mornings in it meet.

But quainter emblems, curves as fair,
The left side of the altar share;
A wreath festooned of seed capsules,
Where loving skill held graver's tools.

The pea-pod and the shepherd's purse,
The crowned row of the henbane's hearse;
The rose-hip and the moonwort's shield,
The poppy's star cup from the field.

Which is the fairer garland, say—
The beauteous blossoms of a day,
Or the seed vessels, which but mask
Long floral generations? Ask

The craftsman, to what thought his choice
Of either wreath, his tools gave voice?
Which looks the brighter or the duller,
When wrought in monotone of color?

Which is the sweeter, flower or fruit?
Which is most precious? you are mute—
The dewy morning, before strife;
The glory of completed life!

A YOUNG HEROINE.

A Perilous but Successful Act—Rescue of a Drowning Boatman by a Girl.

The gallant deed of Miss Lucinda Conklin, of Long Island, should be recorded in terms of fitting praise. It seems that two boatmen, on Friday last, who were returning from Long Island with a load of provisions, found themselves in a perilous situation amongst the drifting ice, and soon after their skiff was upset. One of the men, who could swim, succeeded in reaching the boat, and, climbing upon its keel, was comparatively safe, while the other, named John Mason, who could not swim, clung to a floating piece of ice, which was barely sufficient to keep him afloat. Directly opposite the place at which the boat capsized is the residence of Mr. Conklin, a farmer. When the cries for help were heard, Mr. Conklin was away from home, and there were only three women and a little boy in the house.

All rushed to the beach and saw the struggles of the drowning man, but for a moment they were so paralyzed that neither of them had presence of mind enough to make a movement to aid him. Then, Miss Lucinda Conklin, without stopping to consult her mother or sister, waded out into the bay determined to make at least one effort to save Mason.

With a heroism seldom or ever paralled, she plunged into the deep water, and with vigorous strokes reached the drowning man. Although exhausted, he was still sensible, and faithfully obeyed the instruction given by the brave woman. She had warned him against seizing hold of her in such a manner as to impede her motions, so when she reached him he placed his hands on her shoulders, and in a few seconds, thanks to her good swimming, both stood neck deep in the ice-cold water, and began wading shoreward.

As Miss Conklin reached the shore she fainted away, and was carried into the house by her relatives. Mason, nearly frozen, following slowly in their wake. Miss Conklin was thoroughly exhausted by her exertion, as well as by the tremendous excitement under which she had labored, and did not recover for three or four days. Mason's companion stuck manfully to the keel of the boat, and in due course of time was hauled ashore.

Miss Conklin is a young lady of about the average size, but her country training has imparted to her much more than the average strength of her sex. Although not beautiful, she is spoken of as interesting and *piquante* in style, and is very popular in the neighborhood in which she resides.

Kidd, the Pirate.

(Drake's Memoirs of Boston.)

The old prison stood on the spot where now the massive granite court house is placed. From it the street was very early named Prison lane, changed to Queen street in 1708, and to Court in 1784. What the old prison was like is left to conjecture, but we will let an old master of the imaginative art describe it: "The rust on the ponderous iron work of its oaken door looked more antique than anything else in the New World. Like all that pertains to crime, it seems never to have known a youthful era." The fancy of Hawthorne in locating a blooming rose bush on the grass plot beside the prison door is striking. Here were confined the victims of the terrible witchcraft delusion.

"Who is he? one that for lack of land
Shall fight upon the water.

This heavy door stood between the notorious pirate, William Kidd, and liberty. He arrived in Boston in June, 1699, with his sloop, and was examined before the Earl of Bellemont and the council of the province. On the 6th of June Kidd was seized and committed to prison, with several of his crew, and his vessel taken possession of. When arrested, Kidd attempted to draw his sword and defend himself. By order of the King he was sent to England in a frigate, and arrived in London April 11, 1700. He was examined before the Admiralty, and afterwards before the House of Lords, where great efforts were made to implicate the Earl of Bellemont and other of the lords in Kidd's transactions.

The pirate, after a long confinement, was finally hung at Execution Dock. He died hard. The rope broke the first time he was tied up, and he fell to the ground; a second trial proved more successful.

It has been claimed that Kidd was not a pirate. He was an officer in the British Navy prior to 1691, married in this country and had commanded a merchant ship owned by Robert Livingstone, a wealthy New York merchant. When, in 1695, the coast of New England was infested with pirates, Livingstone proposed to the Earl of Bellemont, to employ Kidd to go in pursuit of them, and offered to share the expense of fitting out a vessel. Application was made to the Home Government for a thirty-gun ship and commission for Kidd for this purpose, but the Government being then unable to furnish a vessel, the Earl of Bellemont, Lords Halifax, Somers, Romney, Oxford and others, contributed, with Livingston, to fit Kidd out in the Adventure Galley. He received a commission from the Court of Admiralty in December, 1695, authorizing him to cruise against the King's enemies.

Once at sea, Kidd turned pirate, reversing the adage, "Set a rogue to catch a rogue," and made several captures: but his exploits preceeded him, and on return to New England he was arrested. The search after the pirate's hidden treasure has continued ever since. A pot of dollars was dug up in 1790 on Long Island, supposed to have been Kidd's. The fate of the freebooter has often been lamented in the melancholy ditty—

"My name was Captain Kidd, as I sailed," etc.

A CALIFORNIA lady having resolved to commit suicide, wrote to a friend that "It nearly killed her to think of having to leave her poor children."

Remains of Aztec Civilization.

The Tulare (California) Times of January 11th has the subjoined sketch:

"P. D. Green informs us that in the vicinity of Tehachipi, there are numerous and varied remains and evidences of ancient Aztec civilization. There are on the sides of the hills, running in different directions, well-defined aqueducts and ditches. The soil is a firm cement which does not wash away. In these ditches there are giant oak trees growing, as large and evidently as old as those of the surrounding forests, showing that the ditches must have been constructed hundreds and perhaps thousands of years ago. One of these leads to a silver-bearing ledge on which shafts had been sunk, and from the bottom of which shaft drifts run in different directions, showing that the aborigines had mined for the precious minerals in the days of old. This old mine was rediscovered by the Narbeau brothers, known in this vicinity, who worked for a considerable time in and from the self-same shafts first shafts first sunk by the ancient inhabitants of the continent. The lode did not prove as rich as it was expected it would, and the Narbeau brothers finally abandoned it. In running a water-ditch through this region, Green once had occasion to remove a venerable oak tree. In taking away the roots, he observed that immediately under where the tree had stood the soil was different from the cement surrounding—that it partook of the nature of vegetable mould and debris, being very soft and easily penetrated. Following down an ancient shaft was easily traced, and on removing the debris was most clearly defined, the walls remaining perpendicular, intact and solid. At the bottom of this shaft the skeleton of a man was found, immediately underneath and covered up by a pile of ashes remaining from some ancient fire. The tree growing over this shaft was evidently hundreds of years old, showing that the excavation had been made long centuries before the advent of the Spaniards.

Are the Sheep Diseased?

"Some of the daily papers," says the New York Express, "are endeavoring to get up a sensation concerning the sale of unwholesome mutton in the New York markets. The story is that 4,500 sheep have been brought from the West and slaughtered while suffering from infectious disease. Inquiry seems to warrant the belief that some sheep suffering from "scab"—a disease much resembling the "itch" of humanity—have been brought East and slaughtered. Admitting this, it is by no means a consequence that the meat is either impure or unwholesome?

"The disease is purely a cutaneous one unaccompanied by constitutional derangements unless losing the wool could be so considered, and resulting in death only when the naked sheep is exposed to bad weather. The disease is certainly very contagious, running through a flock with speed and hopelessly destroying any chances for profit from the wool. The fences against which afflicted sheep rub will communicate the disease a year afterward, and it is this one trouble that makes it so harassing to the sheep-grower; if it breaks out in a flock it is not safe or profitable to attempt to raise sheep for two years at least. Infected sheep, if well sheltered and fed, thrive and fatten as well as the uninfected, and the mutton is nothing inferior to any other. Under the rigid inspection laws it would be scarcely possible to work in diseased meat, but it is doubtful whether inspectors would hesitate to pass such sheep as are described above."

The Troubles of a Celestial Maiden

(San Francisco Bulletin Jan. 18th.)

A natty little Celestial lady tripped into the office of the Chief of Police early yesterday, curtesied to Captain Clark with a truly Oriental grace, and at once began a tale in her own silvery tongue that drove the detectives to the door, and led to her lodgment in the hall below. Through the aid of an interpreter it was ascertained that the lady resided at Knight's Ferry, where she assisted her lover in the cultivation of succulent vegetables, and she had abandoned the garden to prepare for the festive sports of the coming New Year's holidays. She came to San Francisco for the purpose of having her hair dressed in in the highest style of Celestial art, *a la* rooster comb; and this done, intended to return to her home. It coming to her knowledge that several beaux of the Chinese *bon ton* were quietly arranging a "corner," and that she would be seized and sold for a trifling debt, long ago outlawed, she gathered her gingham gown about her, and hastened to Police Headquarters for protection. Miss Choy endeavored to create the impression among the police that her society was courted by the leading Celestial gentlemen of the city, and smiled blandly at the thought of their discomfiture upon hearing of her whereabouts. At noon she was swapping gossip with a moody Mongol whom she desired to escort her to Sacramento.

A Very Hard Case.

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

A case now pending before the tribunal of Rocroy, in the department of the Ardennes, brings to light as horrible an example of severity on the part of the Prussians as any that has been quoted against them even by French writers avowedly bent on convicting them of odious conduct. The report of the case shows that about two months after the battle of Sedan, on the 28th of October, 1870, a Prussian soldier was killed by franc-tireurs in or near the village of Vaux. The next day a column of Prussian Landwehr occupied the village, seized the men who still remained in it and shut them up, to the number of 28, in the church, telling them that they must choose three from among themselves to be shot. After waiting 76 hours they re-opened the door, and presented to the prisoners a helmet containing 28 numbered pieces of paper for them to draw lots with. Three men, however, offered themselves; or what is much more painful, three men were pointed out whom a majority of their companions had selected by vote—by universal suffrage—to undergo the penalty of death. They were taken out of the church, placed against the walls of the cemetery and shot. Their widows now demand from the survivors compensation at civil law for the loss they sustained through their husbands not being allowed to take their chance of escape by drawing lots.

AT Bridgeport, Conn., recently a policeman was instructed to look after the boys who violated the city ordinance against coasting in the streets. He presently saw two boys preparing for "a go," one of whom got away, the policeman giving chase. "Here!" said the other boy to the policeman, "take my sled, it will go faster than his'n, and you will catch him!" In an instant the ambitious peeler threw himself on the sled, and soon came up with and arrested the offender. The justice heard the testimony, and was about to inflict the fine, when the other lad professed a willingness to testify against the officer for a similar infraction of the law—and so they both got off, with a solemn injunction to do so no more.

THE BROKEN-HEARTED DONKEY.

I travel east, I travel west;
I'm lean of body, low in spirit;
I'm always craving food and rest,
But very little I inherit.

I've gone so long in wind and sun,
My colors have all run together;
I'm black or grey, or brown or dun—
It all depends upon the weather.

This makes me look so sad and glum—
Indeed, I've been this twenty years so!
I've no relations—not a chum,
And never shall have—at least I fear so

Once I was young—never youthful:
And never gay, and scarcely cheerful,
Sober, in fact; I tell you truthful,
My bringing up was something fearful.

If donkeys die, would I were dead:
I often wish to set about it,
Cold poison kills, I've heard it said—
Slays even donkey's; but I doubt it.
—London Fun.

MORE MINNESOTA INCIDENTS.

A Minister, His Wife, and Child Frozen to Death Within a Few Rods of His House.

(From the Winona Republican.)

Among the losses of life reported in consequence of the late terrific storm are the following: Hon. H. R. Wells, of Preston, reports the loss of a minister and family from Lime Springs, Iowa, visiting in Fillmore County. The minister, with his wife and two children, undertook to reach home, and when near home the horses gave out, and he took one child and made his way to the house, but in returning to the cutter, where he had left his wife and remaining child, he was lost, and was found the next day frozen to death. His wife and child left in the cutter were also found dead, but the one taken to the house was found alive. A man had been seen hanging around a grove in Fillmore County some days before the storm. He was out during the fatal storm of Tuesday night, but was found and taken to the county poor-farm, where both hands and feet were amputated He gives his name as Lee, is delirious, and begs of Sheriff Martin not to kill him. He is supposed to be a criminal wanted by Sheriff Martin, of Winona County.

E. E. Paine, of Rochester, got caught in the recent terrible storm while riding in Dodge county, within a few miles of Kasson, and lay out one whole day and two nights before he could find a house. He says I passed Mr. Gaskill's before dark, expecting to make Mr. Tucker's, about a mile further south, but when about half way was so blinded by the storm that I turned to take my back track to Mr. G.'s, which I had just passed. My only guide was the wind, and that changed to west northwest, without my knowledge or consent, and after wandering, perhaps an hour, I put up for the night by turning my ponies loose and my cutters up, and sat me down to rest, within twenty rods of Andrew Johnson's house. There I was all night, singing, praying, and working to keep alive. At one time I struck my hands three hundred times, and at another kicked my feet five hundred times. At length day dawned—but no abatement of the storm. I could not see two rods after digging out where I was drifted under, and could hardly stand, the wind blew so. I was afraid to leave, and returned to my snowy nest and laid me down to die, if it was God's will. For hours I stood the storm, shivering, with clothes wet and frozen. At last I repeated the verse:

"I can but perish if I go,
I am resolved to try;
For if I stay right here, I know
I shall most surely die."

"I started by holding on to the fence until I found a sled track, which with difficulty I followed until I found a granary and stable, but could not find a house. I stayed in the stable for hours, waiting for some one to come, but in vain, and again started out in search of a house; got lost and could not find the stable again, until wandering perhaps an hour I again struck the track, which I followed to the stable, to find some one had been there and fastened the only door. As my only alternative, I found an open shed and straw-stack, and made my bed amid drifting snow, without any buffalo robe, and spent another long, long night. Thursday morning found me alive, and the sky somewhat clear; so about 8 o'clock I found a house within ten rods of where I had been several times the day previous on every side of it."

ICE AND SNOW.

Threatened Destruction of the Town of Port Deposit, Maryland—Ice Thirty Feet Deep.

A special from Port Deposit, Maryland, January 29th, says:

After the experience of last week, the apprehensions of the people of this town are by no means allayed by the severe freezing weather which has prevailed during the past forty-eight hours, hardening and deepening the ice forming the tremendous gorge which extends from Watson's Island, four miles down the river, past the town, and several miles up stream. The snow of Monday lies deep on the hills, and the stiff, frozen ground beneath it forbids any hope of its absorption when a thaw or rain comes, but all the water it forms will come coursing down the valleys, increasing the volume of water to an extent that threatens almost the annihilation of the town. On Davis & Way's wharf the ice is piled up eighteen feet high, and the water being fourteen feet deep and filled to the bottom, a solid mass of ice thirty-four feet thick waits the pressure of the stream and floes to move it down to sweep away lumber, wharves and buildings along the bank like card-houses. All the way across the river, seven-eighths of a mile, the ice rests on the rocky bottom, and is heaved up twenty feet above ordinary level. The water that is going down the river is confined to a narrow channel along the western bank. The volume is great and the current swift, and a course has been cut fifty feet deep through the sand, where, last summer, not three feet of water could be found. The embankment of the tide-water canal is sixty feet under the ice, and the current has washed out the foundation to an extent unknown, but it is generally believed that the damage is so extensive that no attempt will be made to repair it. The canal will be abandoned in favor of a railroad projected between here and Rock Run. Travel, except for pedestrians, is suspended. A large force of men are employed digging out the ice on the turnpike, where the road is nearest the water level. Here the destruction is apparent, sheds, out-houses and telegraph poles thrown down, houses moved from their foundations, and fences flattened. The telegraph office has not yet been brought down from Rock Run, whither it was removed when the office here became untenable. The railroad track is not distinguishable along the river front, and its place is only noted by a confused heap of ice, a little higher than the gorge outside. Further up stream the course of the track is marked by pieces of broken rails and ties on end. The repairs to the mile of track invaded by the ice will, at a low estimate, cost $5,000. The thermometer is watched with intense anxiety, and every degree it falls is hailed with pleasure as postponing the evil day. To-night the sky is clouded over, and rain is evidently at hand. In case it comes, to-morrow will see the beginning of trouble.

The Fashion of Perfumes.

Perfumes are again in fashion. The fickle goddess has once more taken them into favor, and her votaries will again appear redolent with sweet scents.

The sweet odors which in old times were procured from the burning of gums, spices and odorous woods, to gratify the senses, and which later were furnished by the musk, ambergris and civet, and by a few flowers, are at this day not only the result of the *enfleurage*, or maceration, of almost all known blossoms, but are precured by a chemical process from articles in themselves the opposite of sweet.

One reason for the decline of the use of perfumes at particular eras, was their employment as vehicles of death by poison. In the reign of Louis XIV., the act of poisoning by this means had reached such perfection, and persons had become such adepts in their use, that it was dangerous to partake of or use anything which did not come through trusty hands. Some of Louis' nearest relations perished by poisons supposed to have been administered in snuffs, liquors, fruits, or perfumes. To mix a subtle poison in a favorite perfume was a common mode of removing one who had become obnoxious. Long ere Louis, time Catharine de Medicis was accused of causing the death of the Huguenot queen, Jeanne d' Albret, by the present of a pair of perfumed poisoned gloves.

The story goes that Anne of Austria, the mother of Louis XIV., suffered from an offensive disease, and being fastidiously particular not to be disagreeable to herself or others, she lived in almost an artificial atmosphere, so heavy was the air about her always with scents. The court followed her head, and the lady of fashion of that day revelled in sweets. One reason of Louis XIV's. dislike to them is said to have been their excessive use by his mother.

They have always been more or less in favor. Our great-grandmothers used little silver boxes which they wore attached to their girdles, called pomander boxes. Sometimes these boxes were round like a ball, perforated with holes, and having chains by which they were swung. These were filled with articles giving out sweet scents.

The ancients were particularly fond of the rose, and in order to enjoy its fragrance, at great banquets had the floors of their dining halls covered two or three feet deep with the blossoms, and a net spread over, that they might be kept in place, and yield their odor when pressed by the feet of the guests. The roses thus used at one of Nero's festivals were reckoned to have cost $100,000.

Nowadays in following fashion's behests, people are content with all sorts of essences and waters distilled from flowers raised for the purpose, to which French names are given to make them more salable. They have not yet become, like the ancient Arabians, so cloyed with sweets that they find it necessary to burn pitch and hair to restore the sense of enjoyment destroyed by excess of fragrance.

VARIETIES.

IT is said that the newspapers are the means of a great many ladies "getting their backs up."

A HORRID small boy quite marred his sister's pleasure during a recent examination of school teachers, at Oswego, by entering the room abruptly and shouting, "Annie! your feller's down to the house, and wants yer."

A NEW form of emotional insanity has been discovered in Kentucky, where the counsel for the plaintiff in a breach of promise suit, pleaded that his client was subject to uncontrollable fits of love making, accompanied by a morbid dislike to matrimony.

IT is stated that the daughters of the late Chief Justice Taney are in straitened circumstances, being compelled to earn their subsistence by working as copyists for lawyers in Baltimore. Members of the legal profession throughout the country are about starting a fund to relieve the necessities of these ladies.

A GENTLEMAN was surprised during the late frosty weather to see his little daughter bring home from the Sunday school a grave treatise on back-sliding "My child," said he, "this is too old for you, you can't make anything of it." "I know it, papa; I thought it would teach me to slide backward."

"LE FOLLET" says the bonnets now worn are much improved since the modification in their shape. They are still worn high, and quite backward on the head, with string tied under the chin, or under the back hair, according to the style of the rest of the toilet. The Spanish veil is much worn, and is generally very becoming.

A PARTIALLY unmarried resident of Lafayette, Ind., poisoned himself with laudanum last week at a boarding-house, whither he had eloped from domestic infelicity, leaving the following touching posthumous message to his widow:

Please tell that old devil of a wife of mine that I had a poor time since I left the old shanty, but if ever I find her in the next world I'll pay her off.

WILLIAM TYSON.

AT a telegraph office, early one morning, the young gentleman operator, after repeated calls for a young lady operator in another office, at last gets a response, and then "click, click, click" (fortissimo,) he telegraphs back to her, vehemently:—"I have been trying to catch you for the last half hour!" In a moment the following spicy reply comes tripping back to him over the wires from the telegraphic maiden:—"That's nothing! There is a young man here who has been trying to do the same thing for the last two years, and he hasn't caught me yet!"

A PETITION is being got up by the ladies of Glasgow, asking Mr. Gladstone to revive the old law of the reign of Queen Margaret, of Scotland. In those days Parliament passed an act that any maiden lady, of high or low degree, should have the liberty to choose for a husband the man on whom she had set her fancy. If any man refused to marry her he was heavily fined, according to the value of his worldly possessions. The only ground of exemption was previous betrothal.

THE Boston Globe says, that a handsome wedding "outfit" will cost from $,1000 to $5,000. Four silk dresses are absolutely necessary, and as many more as your conscience will grant. Four woolen dresses for this season of the year, a handsome quilted morning robe, a camel's hair shawl, one velvet cloak, two sets of furs, sable and ermine, six fans and gloves to match in color every dress and necktie. A promenade bonnet, an opera bonnet and a round hat for the road, and a simple Alpine hat for "shopping," at least three sets of jewelry; and any number of collars and neckties and pretty head ornaments, gaiter boots and French slippers, several sets of underclothing, elaborately trimmed with French, and Hamburg embroidery. Dear goodness! why don't the young men marry!

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR.......................WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARE.......................E. A. MYERS.
JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
145 Wood Street, Corner Virgin Alley.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Feb. 8, 1873

You are a Colfaxian is the way to put it now-a-days, if you wish to insinuate that a man is a bribe-taker, a liar and a perjurer. The word "Colfaxian" with the above definition will appear in the next edition of WEBSTER'S Unabridged.

WE were right in supposing that a forty ox team could not draw an expression of opinion from the *Dispatch* on the admission of colored children to the public schools, Chinese labor, or Local Option. It prefers not to allude to these matters, notwithstanding the frequent boasts of its "independence."

A DISPATCH to the Missouri *Republican* announces that Senator POMEROY is a raving maniac and that his life is despaired of by his friends. We shall not be surprised to find other so-styled "christian gentlemen" so afflicted by the time the investigating committees conclude their labors. The wicked have a a hard road to travel.

THERE seems to pervade a commendable spirit among all parties in relation to the erection of a monument to the late HORACE GREELEY. If there are among our readers any who may desire to contribute to this end, we will engage to forward the same to the Treasurer of the association; name and residence should accompany the contribution.

MANY of our exchanges are calling upon NAST of *Harper's Journal of Debauchery* to furnish caricatures of the Credit Mobilier bribe takers. The subject is without doubt one of the best ever offered, but as the mission of that sheet appears to be to defame honest men and shield the thieves, it will be useless to look for anything in that line from that source.

IT is suggested, since TWEED and COLFAX were so nicely caught by their bank accounts, that the National banks be required to burn all memorandums accompanying deposits. Had this plan been adopted some years ago, in all probability the $1,200 deposited by COLFAX, two days after he received a check for that amount in dividends from Credit Mobilier, would never have been brought to light.

THE *Dispatch* "single handed and alone," offers an excuse for the steady increase in the Public Debt since GRANT'S re-election. It charges THE POST with unfairness in not stating that the nearly half a million increase during January was caused by "an extra payment on the interest of Pacific Railroad bonds." What difference does that make whether the money was expended for brick-bats or stolen by Radical thieves? The debt statements for months previous to GRANT'S re-election showed a decrease. The very first month after his term of office is assured for another four years, the debt increases $1,684,307 and the very second month, a still further increase of $406,243 is confessed. *Over two millions in two months!* This is all THE POST has charged and which no organ, not even the *Dispatch*, can controvert.

If we mistake not, our neighbor has claimed that the Pacific railroad indebtedness should not be included among that owed by the United States. Does he now mean to say that is should be included? If so, over sixty four millions must be added to our $2,162,658,584 of indebtedness and where is the boasted decrease we heard so much of previous to the election?

JOBBERY AT HARRISBURG.

The Harrisburg correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* has been at work ransacking the records and shows that the expenses of the Clerk of the Senate for 1872 for keeping in repair the Senate chamber and four committee rooms to be $23,019 10, and the House $19,689; in all *forty-two thousand seven hundred and eight dollars*, and this, it should be remembered, does not include any additional furniture, but only for refitting and repairing the old. In olden times this would have been almost enough to build a new capitol. The same correspondent also tells us that the Senate has a Librarian who last year received—

For services	$1,000
For extra compensation in taking charge of the archives	1,000
For four months' extra services	1,200
	$3,20

And this is not all, for we are still further informed that in addition to this snm of $3,200 paid to S. S. CHILDS as Librarian of the Senate, JACOB STYERS is also paid as Librarian of the same body $400, which makes the expense of taking charge of five hundred volumes amount to $3,600 per annum—more than is paid to the Librarian and assistants in charge of the largest library in Philadelphia for twelve months' services, while the princely paid Librarians of the Senate are not engaged three months in the year. Of course all these irresponsible and reckless officials are loyal to the ring, but it is well enough to let the people know how the money goes.

THE HISTORY OF THE CREDIT MOBILIER.

On the 18th inst., in the Constitutional Convention, Mr. BOYD of Montgomery stated that the Credit Mobilier had been put through the Pennsylvania Legislature for $50,000, whereas the New York Legislature had refused $300,000 for the job, and the New Jersey Legislature $150,000,

This was denied by Mr. SMITH of Lancaster, who said:

> The true version of the story was that a gentleman of a speculative turn got the bill passed when the Pacific Railroad was being talked of. The name of the company was then changed to the "Pennsylvania Fiscal Agency." The charter, stock-book, &c., were then stolen and taken to New York, where the real Credit Mobilier Company was formed. The contriver of the scheme got $270 out of it instead of $1,100,000 which would be his "just" share.

We have seen a private letter from a gentleman very prominent in financial circles, from which we were allowed to make the following extracts:

> I thought it might interest you to know something nearer the truth than is given by the two very intelligent gentlemen who referred to the Credit Mobilier in the Convention. * * * The name by which it became a law was the "Fiscal Agency"—or a term signifying the same thing. It was afterwards changed to Credit Mobilier by DURANT, when he got control. The original charter was obtained by the late DUFF GREEN, who went to Harrisburg for the purpose and stayed there till he accomplished it. The charter was not obtained with a view to the construction of the Union Pacific or any other Railroad. General GREEN'S scheme was too large to be comprehended within any such limits as that—as any one would see by looking at the provisions of the Act with its varied and comprehensive powers. The adventurous Colonel SCOTT never conceived anything one tenth as big.
>
> "The result was that Gen. GREEN'S scheme was so immense that nobody would take hold of it, and the grand project was still-born, and it remained inanimate for many years until revived for a more ignoble purpose.
>
> "I have no belief that DUFF GREEN ever paid a dollar to obtain this charter, or that a dollar was ever paid to obtain it by any body else. In the first place GREEN had no money to pay with; and in the second place, that was not his way of doing business. And it may be well doubted if, when the charter passed out of his control, he received any thing for it."

It appears that the charter was offered to the Union Pacific Rail Road to be used for a "Construction Company," at its organization, but was not bought nor thought to be of any value to that Company by the directors. Some two years afterwards, as we are informed, it was bought by DURANT, of the indomitable TRAIN for a large sum—even as much as twenty thousand dollars.

Such is the true origin of the Credit Mobilier scheme. As for the rest of its history, is it not written in the lamentable speculations of many prominent persons, and in the eternal disgrace of COLFAX and WILSON, and other pious leaders of the Radical party?

HOW THE FUND WAS RAISED.

The much talked of Credit Mobilier not only purchased Congressman, but it paid for them out of profits obtained by the most daring frauds. It appears that after the Railway Company had built one hundred and thirty eight miles of the road, Messrs. AMES, ALLEY, and DURANT of the Railway Company entered into a contract with AMES, ALLEY and DURANT of the Credit Mobilier Company, under which contract they received precisely the same compensation for building these hundred and thirty eight miles of road, (already built,) as they did for the same number of miles they actually constructed. This piece of road cost, originally, $3,450,000; then the new contractors were paid $6,900,000 for pretending to build it! By such means were raised the funds used to corrupt members of Congress.

After such a lesson of depleting the public treasury, of bribing members of Congress, and of disgracing the whole people in the eyes of the civilized world, one would fain hope that a *quietus* would be put on all schemes by which the government would be dragged into a partnership in so-called public improvements. Any intermeddling of government with what are purely business matters will always give rise to fraud, robbery, and public scandal. Whaat pregnant proof has been afforded by the disclosures of OAKES AMES, of the absolute necessity of the country falling back upon the good old doctrine of strict construction of the powers of Congress.

Congress owes it to itself and to the people to lay a heavy hand on all concerned in these iniquities. The people call for justice. Mercy would be only offering inducements to the commission of greater evils.

"BILL" M'MULLIN.

It is gratifying to find that the Democrats of Philadelphia are not disposed to coalesce any longer with this creature, and have wisely ruled him out of the city committee, which action has been endorsed by the Central Democratic Association of that city. "MULLY" threatens vengence, that he and his Fourth ward crowd will not distribute the tickets endorsed by the City Committee, in all of which, considering his telegram to District Attorney SWOOPE of this city on the day of the October election that "I have kept faith, Philadelphia will give twenty thousand majority," the Democratic party will be benefitted thereby. Let the same influence that has ruled him out of city affairs endeavor to keep him out of the State conventions of the party and if they cannot accomplish it, the convention itself should put him out. He is a disgrace to the party and injures it when allowed to take part in its deliberations. Let him remain with the HARTRANFT crowd for whose success he labored so incessantly in the late campaign. The decent Democracy don't want him.

THE RING OPPOSES.

The leaders and mouth pieces of the despicable political ring of Pennsylvania, have passed the word, that the Constitution to be submitted by the Convention now in session will not suit them, and must be rejected. In possession of the machinary of government, ample funds, employing unscrupulous means and desperate men, we do not underrate their power. The honest verdict of the people may be set aside by repeaters and false counting, and the work of months of deliberation and discussion of the wisest and best men the State can furnish, go for nothing. The Legislature has already declared war upon it and its members will spread discontent wherever they can. Let the Convention do its duty without regard to threats from tawdry politicians and corrupt jobbers, whose place and pay must yield to the new order of things. The Convention has the right to say whether it will submit the whole, or any part of the revised Constitution to a popular vote. The Constitution of 1790 was not voted upon and was one of the best we ever had. We cordially agree with the *Gazette* in its estimate of the character of those who have commenced opposition, when it says:

> The attacks made on the Convention by a certain class of politicians, and one or two newspapers in the Republican party, carry with them their own refutation. To mention their names at once explains the motive of their petty caviling at every act of their delegates. They are vitally interested—yes, desperately interested—in the perpetuation of the present condition of affairs in Harrisburg, and in some of our municipal governments. They will assign every reason for their opposition to reform save the true one. And not the least among the good results that will flow from the adoption of a Constitution in accord with the aspirations of the people, will be the banishment of these conspirators to their proper level, and the destruction of their rings and combinations, through and by which they use vast powers plucked from the people for personal aggrandizement.

AFTER many weeks of the most careful consideration the *Dispatch* has made a second attempt to answer our very simple question: Is that paper in favor of the admission of colored children to the public schools? Some weeks ago in reply to this inquiry it said:

> To relieve the anxiety of THE POST, it is only necessary to state that if under the law the colored boy or girl has a right to admission, then admission should be granted. If not, not.

Considering this an evasion of the main question, we repeated our inquiry and again we have the following quibbling sentence in reply:

> For the last time we will reply that if the colored citizen pays his share of taxes he has quite as proper a claim upon the public schools as the editor of THE POST—and an infinitely better claim than foreigners who at present, while refusing to become citizens, obtain for their children the benefits of the institutions aforesaid.

Now we hope that this will not be the last reply our neighbor will make, but that he will come up to the scratch and answer yes or no, and not attempt to distract us discussing side issues in regard to foreigners. It will be time enough for that when he tells us whether or not the *Dispatch* is in favor of admission, and while his hand is in we shall feel extremely oblige if he will tell us if that journal is in favor of or opposed to Chinese Labor and the Local Option law. We trust he will give us square answers and stop quibbling, and we will ever pray, &c.

THE INCREASE IN THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Read Carefully or You'll Miss the Good Points.

From the Gazette Jan. 4. 1873.)	(From the Gazette Feb. 5. 1873.)
The increase of something over a million dollars in the national debt during the past month (*December*) is satisfactorily explained, by the statement that the accounts of the revenue officers have been delayed. It is remarked that the increase is not greater, since the lopping off of taxes has necessarily greatly reduced the income. It is expected, however, that the February statement will show a decrease.	The slight increase of the public debt during the month of *January*, has drawn forth the bitterness of wrath from many of our cotemporaies. Their reasonings in the face of the explanation furnished are not only illogical, but unwise and foolish. They never awarded proper credit to administration when by millions on millions of the public debt was being reduced, but now, in a business exigiency, when honor as a nation compelled the settlement of a debt, and consequently involved the nation considerably, our cotemporaries of the opposite side send up a shout of apparent indignation against the increase of the national debt. Consistency is a jewel, but it is not worn by Democratic editors.

Now let it be remembered that ever since GRANT'S re-election the Public Debt has steadily increased and perhaps, you can see where the "consistency" comes in.

KEEPS GROWING.

In December last—the first month after GRANT'S re-election—the public debt ceased to decrease, and on the contrary was admitted by Mr. BOUTWELL to have increased $1,684,307. Of course we were told this was only a nominal increase, and that when the account should be fully made up there would be shown an absolute decrease of the debt, probably to the amount of three or four milmions of dollars. The reports from distant custom houses were alleged to be wanting; and similar sound reasons were given, convincing to all who believed in GRANT and BOUTWELL and the distinguished men who have recently fallen from grace.

The debt at that time, *less cash in the Treasury*, was $2,162,252,338. Well, ample time has elapsed to receive the reports from those distant custom houses, and yet the debt on the 1st day of this month was—less cash on hand—$2,162,658,581; a positive increase of $406,243 during the month.

Why don't Mr. BOUTWELL calculate the railroad bonds in his sum total? On this account $64,623,572 is to be added to the public debt, besides which interest to the amount of $18,509,280 have been paid thereon by the Government. Let the people know all about these things. Our debt is growing and no effort should be made to conceal it, nor yet to conceal the fact that the Credit Mobilier folks have got hold of over eighty-three millions of the people's property in bonds and cash.

THE NEW CONGRESS.

Rumor with her thousand tongues accuses members of Congress whose names have not as yet been publicly mentioned in connection with the Credit Mobilier frauds, with having been deeply concerned therein. There is also a very general complaint that the Committee is too lax in its examination; forbearing to press witnesses for the whole truth, but permitting them to stop at their own discretion. Besides, the session of Congress is rapidly hastening to a close, with the full probability of leaving this Herculean labor unfinished. This must not be. In former years it was deemed necessary to have the new Congress meet on the day after its predecessor had ceased to exist—for fear of President JOHNSON.

One would suppose an equal necessity for the meeting of the new Congress on the 4th of next month existed now. The people will not endure that this disgrace of the Credit Mobilier be suspended over the country until December next, and that in the meanwhile the guilty men have all summer to fight it out on the line of their presumed innocence. They want sharp and rapid justice—a drastic purge to cleanse the public character of the perilous stuff with which it is evidently polluted.

We know how easy it is for a press edited by office-holders or by hopeful souls who are greedily looking for a share of the spoils, to educate the public mind—at least that portion of it that gives form and pressure to the policy of the ruling party—up to any scheme of iniquity. Delays are proverbially dangerous, and in no case are they more so than in such affairs as the one under consideration. Unless we have an immediate meeting of the new Congress the men who now stand disgraced before the eyes of the country will fall back upon party tactics, and possibly escape the ax which the great court of Public Opinion has gotten ready for their political necks, and when Congress meets at its regular period in December next they will—under the shadow of some grander iniquity as yet undeveloped—strut impudently into the Halls of Congress and resume their seats, unwhipped of justice.

Besides; are the people prepared to have the South Carolina PATTERSON, and the brace of heaven-forsaken Senators from Kansas, and the equally degraded man from Arkansas, and ALLISON from Iowa, retain their Senatorial positions? No; let there be provision made at once for a 4th of March session.

THE Pittsburgh Woman Suffragers have succeeded in getting the Constitutional Convention to allow the use of their hall for the purpose of holding a meeting, and Bishop SIMPSON is announced to make an address on Friday evening next.

IT is suggested that this would be an appropriate time for the Hon. HENRY WILSON to make a new appeal to President GRANT to join a temperance society

JOEL A. MATTESON, Democratic Governor of Illinois from 1853 to 1857, died in Chicago on Friday last. He was a native of the State of New York, and was sixty-five years old at the time of his death. At an early period of his life he removed to Illinois and engaged in agricultural pursuits. Subsequently he became a merchant, and finally assumed a prominent position in politics. Near the close of his administration as Governor, Mr. MATTESON became involved in charges of serious offenses against the laws of the State which, although unproven by the law, brought him into discredit among his fellow-citizens, who were never fully convinced of his innocence. In consequence of the disagreeable attitude in which he stood before the people during this interval he went to Europe, where he remained until the excitement caused by his conduct had somewhat died out. Within the past year or two, it is said, Governor MATTESON had made a satisfactory settlement of his financial and other difficulties, and the friends whom he had estranged by his objectionable course as Governor were again giving him their friendship and recognition. He was looking forward to the future with much contentment when the news came to him a few days ago of the destruction by fire of his magnificent residence at Springfield, erected about fifteen years ago at a cost of nearly $200,000, and which was adorned with valuable paintings and works of art, and was the finest family residence in Illinois. This intelligence acting upon his system, already enfeebled by an illness of several weeks duration, hastened his death.

THERE was an increase in the public debt last month of $406,243. This is said to be due to the drain from the Treasury of $1,826,274 for interest on the Pacific Railways' bonds, which those bankrupt corportions are unable to pay. That the Treasury bears this burden is true, but it has borne it for years, and many will ask why it should now for the first time produce an increase in the debt.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Oakes Ames' Memory.

I cannot remember. Don't talk to me;
I'm trying to think what you ask me
Had Colfax a share
Of this Credit Mobilier?
It is queer that I cannot remember.

I cannot remember. Don't tease me,
I'm doing my best now to please ye.
The transaction is old,
Well, I know that I sold.
Did he hold? That I cannot remember.

I cannot remember. I'll try, sir.
Was that Colfax there saying I lie, sir
And that I must tell you
Just exactly what's true?
So I do. Now I think I remember.

Yes, I'm sure I remember. He took, sir,
Just twenty full shares by my book, sir,
And the dividends came
To four-fifths of the same
In his name. I am sure I remember.

I am sure I remember. I don't doubt it.
I can tell you right here all about it.
Why, the balance to free
I'd his check drawn to me,
Marked S. C. I am sure I remember.

I'm sure I remember. I've papers
To prove every one of his capers.
On his oath does he swear it?
I'm sorry to hear it.
'Twon't bear it. I'm sure I remember.

I'm sure I remember. Moreover,
This proof he can never get over;
Nor can he slip by,
And its no use to try
To lie, for I'm sure I remember.

I'm sure I remember. And so, sir,
One question I ask ere I go, sir;
Do the rest of this crew
Like to hear just what's true?
If they do, I am sure to remember.

H. G. W.

—*N. Y. Sun.*

INTERNATIONALISTS' THREATS.

An Incendiary Letter from New Orleans Received, Indorsed and Placed on File—Attempts to Burn that City.

The Federal Council of the International Working-men's Association met on Monday morning at 129 Spring street, New York. The attendance of members representing the different sections was large; there were also delegations of the different trades-unions present.

Citizen Blair presided over the meeting.

Citizen Halbert read the minntes of the former meeting, after which the follwing communication was read by Citizen Hubert, Corresponding Secretary:

NEW ORLEANS, January 28, 1873.

DEAR SIR: It was extremely gratifying to learn that the Federal Council of the International are working with such great zeal and pushing on the work of spreading the grand principles of Internationalism. Let me assure the Council that the workingmen of this country and all over the world are fast coming to the conclusion that something is wrong, that something needs to be radically changed, and *they are fast getting to that state of desperation when the manner in which it is to be changed will be no object to them.* Whether it is to be done by the sword, the torch or the pen, it has to be done. It is my opinion that unless the condition of that "nobleman of nature," the workingman, is speedily ameliorated by peaceful measures, that it will be more speedily ameliorated in such a bloody manner that it will shake the earth to its very centre and strike terror to the hearts of the "moneyed kings" and tyrants. The workingmen are already looking around for something firm, for something that really advocates the true principles of the laborer, for something that sets forth their rights and duties, and I am glad to see them gradually recognizing in the principles of the International Workingmen's Association the true way to liberty. That prejudice which existed against the International is fast disappearing, and the time is not far distant when they will rush *en masse* into the organization, and plant themselves firmly beneath our blood-red flag, and declare themselves on our side—the side of enlightenment and of true reform against separation and tyranny. I hear around me every day, in this hot-bed of political corruption, the murmurs of discontent amongst my fellow laborers. They see their substance and products being swallowed up by politicians and capitalists, and they naturally feel that longing for freedom from such a state of cursed oppression which they are subjected to, and I tell you that nothing would be too hot or heavy in the hands of these down-trodden laborers, if once they were aroused to a sense of the injustice which they suffer. The capitalist and property holders are already shaking in their boots, but the working men should throw them down the gauntlet and cry, "Come on, ye tyrants, and let us balance the accounts that have run on from generation to generation." Come on, and let us see who is the most important in this world—the man who produces everything, or the man that devours those products. As an instance of the dread the capitalist is in, there was a letter sent to the Chief of the Fire Department of this city, notifying him that the city would be laid in ashes on the 15th of January, written by an Internationalist. The authorities were informed of the communication, and the day was looked forward to when the city would be burned. Double guards were placed on the fire engines, and the police were doubled in duty and charged to keep a sharp lookout. It really did us a great deal of good to see the effect it had on the wealthy paupers of New Orleans. The city was not fired, but I believe such a warning had its good effect, for the remarks amongst the working classes were that *they wished it had been burned down, as they could not be any worse off than they were at present. I believe if such a conflagration took place it would have been hailed with joy by the workers.* I hope the day is not far distant when the red flag will float over every town and hamlet in the country, and when the glorious principles of the International will be thoroughly understood and practiced; and then it will be an honor to be a laborer instead of a disgrace, which it now is. Vive l'Internationale.

Fraternally in the good cause.

JOHN LITTLE.

To Citizen Hubert, Corresponding Secretary.

Citizen Frey remarked that they were red-hot and prepared in the good cause in New Orleans. It was a pity they had not a little more of that spirit instilled here.

The Chairman inquired what action should be taken by the Council in regard to the communication.

Citizen Banks—It is fully endorsed. I move that it be placed on the minutes of the Council for future consideration.

JOHN ROBERTS, a "boss" employed at a slate quarry in Slatington, was engaged with two other men in "uncovering" a part of the property when suddenly the mass of earth overhanding caved in, throwing him a distance of fifty feet. He was so severely injured that he died whilst being taken home.

THE *World* speaking of the recent overwhelming evidences of corruption in Congress, says:

> Such, then, is the latest ejection from that Etna of Republican corruption which seems latterly to have burst, after long smouldering, into portentous activity. One piece of damning rascality follows so close upon another in the Senate, and so many of those who should form the jury are proven or probable criminals themselves, that we fear "Subsidy Pom" is foreordained to escape. Yesterday it was perjury in the Senate; to-day it is bribery; and to-morrow some new form of felony may still further distract the honest men on the jury, and by adding to the number of known criminals increase that silent but powerful opposition which now impedes every effort for punishment, purification, and reform. Strong, however, as to this undertow, the ultimate expulsion of the other Kansas Senator seems to have been assured, and a faithful and fearless demonstration by the same elements which have almost prevailed against Senator Caldwell may result in expelling the equally guilty Pomeroy.

THE New York *Tribune* commenting on the action of the House on Thursday in restoring the names of Southern pensioners of the war of 1812, says:

> "The House was manly and generous, yesterday, in restoring to their place on the pension rolls the Southern survivors of the war of 1812. That they should be stricken off that brief roll in a moment of patriotic passion was natural enough, even though it may not have been certain that they voluntarily sympathised with the rebellion; but it is too late now to discuss what peculiar views these aged veterans of another war had in 1862. Nobody will taunt Messrs Butler, Bingham and Williard with having courage to say now for Southern men good words which they would not have dared to say during the late campaign. We are heartily glad that these gentlemen can honestly declare there is no longer any use in polishing up the memories of the rebellion in order to keep them bright."

FRED DOUGLAS is in a bad temper because of the lack of appreciation by the Republican party of the services of the colored people in the late campaign. In his paper of last week he says. "The colored voters who labored with zeal and effect for the success of the Republican party in the late Presidential campaign have to take back seats in the Northern States. We know of an instance in one of the Departments here where a colored man, after having proven his ability under the civil service rules, was denied an appointment for some trumped-up reason outside the rules of the civil service, which left no room to doubt that the non-appointment was on account of color."

THE National *Era*, the organ of the colored men of Washington, makes a fair point at the expense of the recent develepments of corruption among our public men. It says that the evils that were promised to come from sugro suffrage are more than eclipsed by the evils arising from white suffrage, and instances the Kansas senators as illustrious examples of the truth of this assertion:

THE Chicago *Tribune* in speaking of the present Vice President of the United States, uses language the like of which has never been employed towards a Vice President since the days of AARON BURR. It says:

> No man during this generation has been more conclusively proven a corruptionist, a bribe taker, a liar and a perjurer, than Schuyler Colfax. There is not a loophole of possible escape.

The Plea of Insanity.

In homicide cases, is the subject of a bill introduced in the Legislature by Senator Wallace. If the bill shall become a law, no defense on the ground of "insanity" can be made, unless by special plea beforehand to that effect, verified by the oath or affirmation of the counsel for the prisoner, or some other person acquainted with the facts upon which the plea is based, and this affidavit is to state concisely the evidence relied upon to sustain the plea. This appears to be a decided improvement upon the loose practice which now prevails, under which a homicide, whenever all other defenses fail him, can become insane long enough to secure an acquittal from a deluded jury, and then in a few weeks become of "sound mind" again. The other sections of the bill provide for the proceedings after the special plea and affidavit are put in. The trial is to be postponed; a commission consisting of two doctors experienced in the study and treatment of insanity, and one lawyer, are to be appointed to examine witnesses, take testimony, and report their opinion; their report is to be sealed until the trial comes on, when it is to be opened and read to the jury; it is not, however, to be considered as conclusive or binding, but as "persuasive evidence," subject to further examination, cross-examination, and to the decision of the jury. On the whole, the bill seems to have been well thought out, but as its purpose is to bring about a desirable new practice, those who have given attention to the subject should write to Senator Wallace or to their representatives.

Judge Finletter promulgated some good sense, as well as sound law, concerning the insanity plea during his charge in a homicide case a day or two ago. "Insanity," he said, "is not innocence. If the defendant could have resisted the impulse, he was guilty. If he was alone governed by an evil heart and bad passions, and they so found, they should convict him. But if his insanity was so great as to control his will, he is not responsible, and should be acquitted. The jury must not conjure up an ingenious doubt to escape from rendering an unpleasant verdict but the doubt must be a reasonable doubt, such as would cloud a man's mind in transacting his business, and must arise from the evidence."—*Phila. Ledger.*

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

CHESTER COUNTY prison carpet weavers and such, manufactured goods to the value of $8032 87 last year.

A THIEF sold a handsomely bound copy of the Bible to the bartender of a hotel in Lancaster for ten cents.

THE Pennsylvania Railroad for the year ended November 30, 1872, paid into the State Treasury as taxes, $883,335 30.

JOS. WOODWARD, of Chester county, attempted to commit suicide by swallowing laudanum, but a force pump was applied in time to save him.

$126,000.

THE WILSON COMMITTEE.

What Became of the $126,000.

WASHINGTON, Febuary 3.—At the sittings of the Wilson Committee this morning, B. W. Spence, formerly assistant Treasurer of the Union Pacific Railroad, produced the original memorandum of checks and drafts for certain parties for the agregate amount of $126,000, a subquent indorsement by witness, including the names of James F. Wilson in connection with $19,000, and General G. M. Dodge with $26,500.

General Slocum asked whether witness did not give checks for $19 000 to C. W. Bushnell instead of James Wilson.

Witness replied in the negative.

A Conflict of Opinion.

General Slocum—Suppose Bushnell were to say the check passed into his hands, would you not then say you were mistaken?

Witness replied that he would not.

Gen. Slocum remarked that, apart from the evidence, he had heard. Bushnell say the check came into his hands.

Witness said the General Dodge check for twenty-four thousand five hundred dollars came back to him from the National Bank of the State of New York.

Bushnell recalled—Remembered being at the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad Company on the 8th or 9th of March, 1871, when the item of $126,000 was under consideration. There were no vouchers; the money was paid on his own statement. In December, 1870, after the action of the Secretary of the Ttreasury, the bonds of the Company went almost out of sight, and there was not money enough to pay the interest on the first mortgage bonds due January 1st.

Witness then detailed the circumstances of his proposition to the Company to receive certain securities on which to

Raise Money.

to pay the interest due the Company. He went to Philadelphia and saw Col. Thos. A. Scott and J. E. Thompson, who said they would assist in setting the Company out of debf. He then returned to Boston and made his contract with the Company. As soon as he secured his money, he started for Washington. He came here mainly, almost entirely, to secure the legislation of Congress in order that the Union Pacific Railroad Company should be authorized to give a mortgage on the bridge between Omaha and Council Bluffs, so as to make the bonds better security. While he undertook alone to present the case, as was his custom in such cases, he met the Iowa members, who

Would Not Move,

as there was much jealousy about the bridge, both at Omaha and Council Bluffs.

Witness saw there was nothing to do but to address General Dodge, telling him to come on, promising to pay him for the trouble. Witness told Dodge what he wanted. Dodge at once said he had borrowed every dollar he could on his Union Pacific Railroad stock during the summer and fall in New York in order to carry on his business, and that

"The Damned Boutwell Raid"

on the Union Pacific Road had ruined him.

Witness said, "I cannot help that, but you go to work to carry this matter through, and I will give you all you lost for your expenses and for your time."

Dodge went to work, and in less than ten or fifteen days, we had a bill through Congress just as we wanted it all right. We settled all difficulties between Nebraska and Iowa at that time. I did take an interest in legislation principally to get up and I have printed and distributed the opinions of the best lawyers, and the reports of Committees. I had no fear the Government would repudiate the contract with the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and I have no fear now the Government will do so. We went home to Boston, and had our annual election; but before we went we became satisfied we could not carry out our arrangements without the help of the Committee. A Committee was appointed. When I said I promised General Dodge to make good his expenses for services, &c., Dodge figured up, and I agreed to pay him $24,590, and it is possible I gave him something more. Col. Thos. A. Scott, having loaned several hundred thousand dollars, wanted $19,000 on account. The balance of the $126,000 I handed to the Secretary of the Company in payment of the Land Grant bonds I had purchased from it.

In answer to a question, witness said he

Paid Gen. Dodge the Money

for aid in securing the passage of a bill to mortgage the bridge over the Missouri river, and paid Colonel Scott $19,000 on account of money he had borrowed of him.

Question—In what way did the Union Pacific Railroad Company obtain compensation for this expenditure of money?

Answer—The only compensation was to enable me to carry out my contract by taking one half of their securities above the market price.

Q.—In other words, they gave you a bonus of $126,000?

A.—It was to pay my expenses legal and otherwise.

The Chairman—The charge on the books is for special legal expenses; why was it charged in that way?

A.—It was an error. It ought to have read "special and legal."

Q.—Was Gen. Dodge chief engineer of the road at that time?

A.—I think not, but was a director.

Q.—Who received the drafts and checks?

A, I received them all. I do not remember any persons being present at that time excepting clerks Spence and Williams.

I Handed Dodge and Scott Their Checks.

Perhaps I handed Rollins his check, and the balance I handed over to Williams.

The Committee took a recess.

Wilson Goes to the Hub.

Hon. Jeremiah M. Wilson, Chairman of the Union Pacific Investigating Committee goes to Boston to-night to examine the Company's books. On his return he will stop in New York to see Horace F. Clark, President of the Company. On Thursday or Friday he will be in Philadelphia, to examine the check for $19,000 which Spencer says he gave James F. Wilson, but of which transaction it will be recollected Wilson denied, before the Committee, all knowledge whatever. The Chairman expects to return by Saturday, meantime the Committee will continue in session.

* * *

A grand farewell banquet was given in New York on Tuesday to Prof. Tyndall, which was attended by a brilliant selection of the public men of the city. The Chair was occupied by Hon. Wm. M. Evarts, who delivered the opening speech. Remarks were made by Prof. Draper, Henry Ward Beecher and others.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

PHILADELPHIA, February 3, 1873.

Convention met at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Broomall (Delaware) presented memorials asking for the protection of human life against barbarous laws; also from the Society of Friends, asking relief from military service.

Reports were received from the Prothonotaries of the counties of Pike, Cameron, Fulton and Cambria.

EXEMPTION OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS FROM LEVY AND SALE.

By Mr. M. Hall Stanton (Philada) that the Committee on Revenue, Finance and Taxation be instructed to inquire into and report upon the propriety of exempting from levy and sale on execution or distress for rent, and from taxation, all household furniture, beds and bedding, and watches in actual use in any family, as well as wearing apparel, books and one piano, melodeon or parlor organ, and that no waiver of the exemption shall hereafter be permitted in any case whatever; and that no law exempting any personal property from taxation for State, city or county purposes, shall hereafter be operative.

By Mr. Lilly (Carbon) restraining the State Treasurer from farming out the funds of the Commonwealth.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Mr. Campbell (Phila.) presented a minority report from the Committee on Suffrage, Election and Representation, as follows:

We recommend that the question, Shall women exercise the right of suffrage? be submitted by the Convention to the qualified voters of the Commonwealth, and also upon the same day therewith to those women of the Commonwealth, who upon the day of voting shall be of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, and have been residents of the State one year, and in the district where they offer to vote at least sixty days prior thereto; and that if a majority of all the votes cast at said election shall be in the affirmative, then the word "male" as a qualification for an elector contained in Section ——, of Article ——, on Suffrage and Elections, shall be stricken out, and women in this State shall thereafter exercise the right of suffrage, subject only to the same restrictions as are placed upon male voters.

[Signed] J. H. CAMPBELL,
LEWIS C. CASSIDY,
LEVI ROOKE.

THE REPORT ON SUFFRAGE.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole, and took up the report of the Committee on Suffrage, Election and Representation, Mr. Lawrence (Washington) in the chair.

The following section was first under consideration:

Every male citizen of the United States, of the age of twenty-one years, having resided in the State for one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote two months immediately preceding the election, shall enjoy the rights of an elector; but an elector of the State who, having removed therefrom and returned thereto, and who shall have resided in the election district as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after having resided in the State six months; provided, no naturalized citizen shall enjoy the rights of an elector until one month shall have elapsed from the time he became a citizen.

Mr. Broomall (Delaware) moved to amend in the first line by striking out the word "male."

Mr. McAllister (Centre), Chairman of the Committee, took the floor and made a lengthy speech against female suffrage, and in defense of the report as it came from the Committee.

Mr. Campbell (Philadelphia) did not wish the subject decided to-day, and hoped that it would be postponed until to-morrow, and proceeded to discuss the propriety of that portion of the section requiring a residence of "two months immediately preceding" an election. He considered it an encroachment upon the rights of poor men, who are continually changing their places of residence in our large cities by force of necessity. These cases are not confined to a few dozen of persons. They are counted by hundreds and thousands in Philadelphia, and it occurs in many instances even now that men are deprived of their privilege to vote who have been compelled to move within ten days previous to an election. The adoption of this provision would disfranchise tens of thousands of men in this great Commonwealth. Two months is an unreasonable term, and, as such, members should vote it down. It is unjust and a huge wrong to the humble laborer and mechanic, whose circumstances force him to change his place of residence within a brief period of an election.

Mr. Simpson (Philadelphia) was opposed to the amendment of the member from Delaware.

Mr. White (Indiana) moved to amend that "every freeman being a citizen," &c., and supported it in a few remarks.

Mr. Mantor (Crawford) would vote hereafter to submit to the people of this State the question whether the women of the Commonwealth should have the right to vote.

Mr. McConnell (Allegheny) declared his conviction that the question should be given to the people of the State to decide. He would vote for woman suffrage if it was submitted to him. The subject must be settled sooner or later. If we do not do it now, our sons will in the hereafter. It must come to this at no distant day. We run no risk in trusting woman with the elective franchise, and in his portion of the State he had never witnessed an election held which would have contaminated women electors.

Mr. Mann (Potter) would vote for the precise language of the section, although he believed that there was no good reason why women should not be allowed to vote. His own preference was for universal suffrage, and he felt that woman should not be denied the same right accorded to her husband, father, brother or lover, of casting her vote for the man of her choice at our local and general elections.

Mr. McGowen (Philadelphia) was opposed to the amendment of the delegate from Indiana, as well as that of the delegate from Delaware, and favored the section as reported.

Mr. W. H. Smith (Allegheny) did not want two heads in one family, and believed that female suffrage would create disorder in every household. He referred to the Woodhulls and Claflins of New York, and cited them as the champions of woman suffrage. He was opposed to the whole thing as monstrous.

Mr. McMurry (Jefferson) would favor submitting the question to the people, believing that they will vote it down with an overwhelming majority, but if he thought they would adopt the proposition, he would vote against sending it down to them, and this was his position, for he was utterly opposed to females voting.

Mr. Gibson (York) favored the amendment of the delegate from Indiana.

Mr. Dallas (Philadelphia) called upon the member from Montgomery to give the Convention his views on the subject.

Mr. Boyd (Montgomery) thought it necessary to have inspiration for so important a subject as women and her rights. He was not under inspiration just now, and preferred that the debate should take place in the evenings, when there would be more ladies present, and his heart would feel a greater inspiration than at the present moment.

Mr. Broomall (Delaware) made a few remarks when, on motion of Judge Walker (Erie), the Committee rose, with leave to sit again to-morrow.

On motion adjourned.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

PHILADELPHIA, Febuary, 4th. 1873.

The Convention was brought to order by Mr. Walker, of Erie, in the absence of Mr. Wm. M. Meredith, President.

BISHOP SIMPSON ON WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

A communication was received from the Pittsburgh Woman Suffrage Association, asking that the Convention yield the use of their hall, on Friday evening next, for the purpose of holding a meeting, at which Bishop Simpson, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has consented to deliver an address on woman suffrage. The request was granted by a large majority.

Memorials on the subject of Woman Suffrage were received and referred.

ASSESSMENTS ON MINE OWNERS.

Resolutions were offered by Mr. Brodhead, that the Legislature shall provide by law for an equitable assessment of benefits in favor of mine owners and operators whenever by works and expenditures in mines, by pumping, drainage or tunneling, they produce results which inure directly or indirectly, to the benefit and advantage of and contiguous or adjoining mines.

OF SALARIES, FEES AND COMPENSATION

By Mr. Hemphill (Chester)—That the rules of the Convention be amended by adding an additional committee of seven on salaries, loss and compensation of officers of State and counties.

INTERNAL POLICE OF THE STATE.

By Mr. Alricks—That the people of the State have the right, sole and exclusive, of governing and regulating the internal police of the same.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Lawrence (Washington) in the chair, on the

FEMALE SUFFRAGE QUESTION.

Mr. Broomall (Delaware) took the floor in reply to the arguments of Mr. Mann (Portar) yesterday in opposition to woman suffrage. Bigotry and sympathy with oppression had for more than half a century sustained the odious and accursed system of slavery. It had prevailed notwithstanding the earnest action of a few brave hearts, until at last the hour came when it should be overthrown.

The patience of God and man had worn out, and in fire and blood the abomination passed away. Prejudice is all-powerful for time against innovations upon established usages, but when these innovations inure to the benefit of communities or nations, prejudice in the end must give way—the barriers of bigotry must be broken down. This question of woman's exercising the right assured by law to her husband, is one which comes directly home to the reason of every intelligent and honorable man. She is taxed on the property held in her own right just as is he, and yet she has not the privilege to say who shall vote for disbursing the money which she has paid into the common treasury, or how it shall be used. To the argument that woman is represented by the head of the family, Mr. Broomall quoted from Geo. William Curtis, who asserts that there is not a line in our Constitution which can be distorted into such a meaning. Woman is not represented. She is not consulted by the husband as to whom he shall support at the election, and therefore is not represented in the eyes of the law. He ridiculed the assertion that women could not get to the polls to vote for lack of physical strength. The speaker had attended lectures at the Academy of Music when the crowd of ladies was so dense and their strength so all powerful that they carried him, almost breathless in the squeeze, right into the doors. He believed that there would be no less trouble in getting to the polls than there is now. Men would behave themselves in the presence of ladies. Their influence there would be for good—it would benefit the public morals. Americans respect women. No people on the broad earth pays them the same regard. In Wyoming the experiment has been successfully tried, and the testimony of even those who opposed it is that it works like a charm in that Territory.

Mr. Mann (Porter) felt that the gentleman from Delaware attempted to place him in a false light. He was disposed to favor woman suffrage, but he was here to act for the people of Pennsylvania, and not to impose upon them his personal preferences.

Judge Walker (Erie)—If this is to be treated as a natural right, then women should be allowed the privilege asked for her by the gentleman on the other side. But he could not grant that it was a natural right. We are here to form organic law, and the question recurs, what shall that organic law be? Do not understand that I undervalue woman. Too long have I lived with one near and dear to me to not know the worth of woman. Her influence on society is so great in the sphere in which she moves that I do not wish to see it imperilled by the course which her zealous friends are pursuing. He granted that Victoria and Queen "Bess," and Catherine, and Maria of Austria, had ruled well, but this was no argument in favor of permitting our women to vote. It falls of its own weight. I have said that I hold woman in too much esteem to have her dragged into our politics and to our polls. I love her, if a man of my age may be permitted to use such an endearing expression. At least I can say that I look up with adoration to the exalted position which she holds in the hearts and estimation of our sex. I know that all governments are sustained by the consent of the governed. Who are the governed? Not women, assuredly. It is man who gives his consent to the government. It is to avoid the appearance of women in politics, on the platform, the stump and at the polls, that I am opposed to giving her the right to vote. It is not a natural but a conventional right, and we must look at it in this light. If it is a natural right, we must give it to woman: as this cannot be established, it must be refused.

Mr. Campbell (Philadelphia) was surprised and mortified at the remarks of the gentlemen from Centre and Potter, yesterday, on this subject. They insulted the female sex by their absurd and puerile tirades. Were they in earnest when they asserted that the advocates of woman suffrage were represented by the Woodhulls and Claflins of New York? They knew that by comparing them to these infamous characters they were traducing as pure, intelligent, and as talented women as exist upon the earth. To come to the question, the laws of our country are so unfair and so unjust to women, that she feels it necessary to rise up, and demand a voice in the laws of our Government. Mr. Campbell set forth at length her wrongs in the different pursuits of life in a forcible manner.

Mr. Gowen (Phila) was almost overpowered to think that so many members of this Convention should adhere to old usages and so worry the member from Philadelphia (Mr. Campbell). He knew that there were many well meaning men who were in favor of woman suffrage. He admitted all the graceful compliments of the member from Delaware (Mr. Broomall) to the worth and merits of the female sex to be proper, just, and not overdrawn. He believed that woman's influence might be beneficial in politics, but he could not conceive that it was right to drag her from her sacred precincts of home into the miserable slums of American politics. It would result in the destruction of the holy bonds of home, family and friendship. Such a relation as of woman to man in the wild fantastical struggle for government was one to deplore, and one which he should oppose to the end.

The Committee of the Whole then rose, with leave to sit to-morrow, when Mr. Wright, Luzerne, will have the floor on the Woman Suffrage question.

The Convention then adjourned.

XLII CONGRESS

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, February 3, 1873.

Removing Disabilities.

A bill passed removing the disabilities of A. B. Hardcastle (Miss.)

Bankruptcy.

Petitions were presented from the leading business men of New York against the repeal of the bankrupt law.

Banks.

Mr. SCHURZ presented the petition of many prominent bankers of St. Louis, in reference to the tax upon banking.

Iowa's Burdens.

Mr. WRIGHT presented the joint resolutions of the legislature of Iowa, asking the passage of a bill to relieve the people from the oppressive railroad freight charges, and also to favor liberal appropriations for the improvement of navigation in the Mississippi, Wisconsin and Fox rivers.

New Senator.

Mr. CLAYTON presented the credentials of Senator elect, Dorsey from Arkansas.

Records in Arizona.

Mr. BAYARD, from the Committee on Private Land Claims, reported a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Secretary of State to make inquiry through our Minister in Mexico concerning the Mexican records relating to lands in Arizona and New Mexico, and the best method and probable cost of procuring transcripts of the same.

Copyrights.

Mr. MORRILL (N. Y.), from the Committee on Library, reported a bill providing that in the construction of the eighty-sixth section of the patent and copyright act of July 8, 1870, the words "cut, print and engraving," shall be restricted to pictorial illustrations; that no label designed for use upon manufactured articles shall be copyrighted, but may be registered at the Patent Office as a trade mark, and that the word "book" shall be held to include any pamphlet, periodical or publication in which a copyright is or may be claimed.

Counterfeiting.

Mr. WRIGHT, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported with amendments the bill to prevent and punish any unlawful making, passing, selling or holding any false coin or token in the resemblance of any coin of the United States.

Miscellaneous.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN offered a resolution to print two hundred and fifty-five thousand extra copies of the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture. Referred.

Mr. THURMAN introduced a bill to divide Ohio into three Judicial Districts, and for other purposes.

At one o'clock unfinished buhiness,

The Webb Australian Steamship Subsidy Bill

came up.

Mr. RAMSEY offered an amendment providing that the subsidy shall take effect from the date of the contract with the Postmaster General.

Mr. Thurman's pending motion to lay the bill on the table, made for the purpose of killing the bill was then agreed to. Yeas 33, nays 31.

The bill to provide for a United States public building at Atlanta, Ga., passed.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN the substitute reported from the Committee on Finance for the

Buckingham Banking Bill

was taken up, and after some debate the third section of the substitute was amended so as to make it mandatory upon banking associations on and after January, 1872, to redeem their notes at such localities as are now or may be hereafter designated by law either in coin or United States legal tender notes.

The sixth section was struck out as being already in substance a law.

Mr. SCHURZ said that as this bill would enable everybody to convert his greenbacks into United States securities, it might be presumed that when money was easy the amount of greenbacks flowing into the treasury for conversion would be very large. He, therefore, would ask the Chairman of the Finance Committee (Mr. Sherman) whether the Secretary of the Treasury, with the permission given by the bill, would not have it in his power whenever there should be a little stringency to flood the market with these accumulated greenbacks and thus control the money market of the United States.

Mr. SHERMAN replied that under existing laws the Secretary of the Treasury had the power to do just what Mr. Schurz feared he might be able to do under this bill. Indeed all our laws relating to the Treasury depended for their value upon the fidelity and integrity of the Secretary of the Treasury. If the Secretary chose to do anything harsh to promote his own interest or any other interest; he

Had the Necessary Power.

Mr. BAYARD said that after such an admission as to the power of the Secretary of the Treasury, Congress could hardly be too quick in placing that officer under the control of the law so that the welfare of the country should no longer be subject to his judgment or caprice.

Mr. SHERMAN said he was in favor of limiting the powers of the Secretary of the Treasury so far as the nature of things would permit. He would be glad to have some one point out what further limitation was practicable.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM stated that in his judgment there was not a provision in the bill of the committee tending to the resumption of specie payments, and he indicated some amendments which he would offer at the proper time.

Mr. THURMAN moved an amendment reducing the interest on bonds to be exchanged for greenbacks from five to two per cent.

Mr. EDMUNDS reported from the Judiciary Committee an amendment to the Bankrupt bill for the relief of the Boston Insurance Company, sufferers by the late fire, which passed.

Pending further action on the Finance bill, the Senate went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

New Bills.

The following new bills were introduced:

For a day of National Thanksgiving.

By Mr. BANKS—Recommending the President to communicate with foreign governments with a view to protecting non-combatants and to secure compliance with civilized warfare.

To encourage emancipation and promote peace between Cuba and Spain.

By Mr. WILLARD—Authorizing the President to invite the International Statistical Congress to hold its next session in this country.

By Mr. TWITCHELL—Granting the right of way through public lands to the Kansas and Colorado Railroad Company, and to the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company.

By Mr. MERRICK—Requesting that negotiations be opened with the Government of Chili for the adjustment of claims of American citizens.

By M. PORTER—A bill to refund the special income tax of five per cent. paid by the officers and soldiers of the United States army and navy.

By Mr. ROGERS—To abolish the tax on spirits distilled from fruit.

By Mr. YOUNG—For the removal of disabilities from all citizens of the United States.

Goat Island.

The call of States being concluded, Mr. W. R. ROBERTS offered a resolution declaring it to be the opinion of the House that it is not wise or expedient or for the public interest that any part of Goat Island, San Francisco, shall be ceded for railroad purposes.

Mr. SARGENT moved to lay the resolution on the table. Negatived—Yeas, 77; nays, 102.

Lobbyists on the Floor.

While the question on the adoption of the resolution was pending, Mr. SARGENT rose to a question of order, which was that lobbyists were on the floor abusing the privileges of the House.

The SPEAKER said that the point of order was well taken, if the gentleman would name the persons he referred to.

Mr. SARGENT named D. C. McRuer, of California.

The SPEAKER remarked that the gentleman named was an ex-member of Congress and had a right to the floor.

Mr. SARGENT yielded, but under the pledge that he will not abuse the privileges of the floor in lobbying, nor against any pending measure of legislation.

The SPEAKER said he could not assume that an ex-member of Congress was aiding illegitimately.

Mr. BANKS suggested that the question would have to be examined, before an ex-member of Congress was condemned and deprived of the right extended to him under the rules.

Mr. SARGENT—That is simply my proposition

Mr. BANKS objected to it as a question of order.

The SPEAKER, referring to the rule and proposed modification of it, said that the decision of the House at the last session was that the rule applied only to members interested in private claims, and did not extend to matters of general legislation. The rule did not therefore affect this case.

Another Point of Order.

Mr. SARGENT then made the point that McRuer had not registered his name in accordance with the rule.

The SPEAKER ruled that the objection was not a point of order.

Mr. SARGENT remarked that members were embarrassed by persons coming on the floor to lobby for schemes.

The resolution was then adopted without division.

Another Step Towards Centralization.

Mr. STEVENSON introduced a bill for a board of three commissioners to inquire and report at the next regular session of Congress the condition of the railroads that have received aid from the Government in land and bonds, with power to send for persons and papers. Referred to the Select Committee of the Union Pacific Railroad and Credit Mobilier.

Mr. DAWES, of the Committee on Ways and Means, reported back adversely sundry bills for

Refunding the Cotton Tax,

and asked to have some time fixed for their consideration.

Mr. HALE objected.

Mr. DAWES moved to suspend the rules to make an order assigning Friday next for the consideration of the subject. Negatived—yeas, 117; nays, 68, less than two-thirds in the affirmative.

Mr. HAWLEY (Ill.) moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill for the appointment of a Board of Three Commissioners to collect information respecting the rates charged passengers and freight on the various roads in commerce between the several States; the manner of operating the roads with reference to safety and health, whether the charges are unequal and excessive, &c. Negatived—yeas, 75; nays, 99.

New York Postoffice.

On motion of Mr. GARFIELD the Senate amendment to the Claims Commission appropriation bill, adding an additional section appropriating $50,000 for the payment of contractors of the stone work and other employees on the New York postoffice building, was concurred in.

Not Equal and Exact Justice.

Mr. SHELDON moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill appropriating $500,000 to pay mail contractors in the Southern States for services up to the time of the secession of their respective States. Rejected—57 to 61.

Special Orders.

On motion of Mr. FARNSWORTH, Tuesday of next week was assigned for the consideration of the bill to reduce letter postage, the vote to be taken at three o'clock on that date.

On motion of Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) Friday of next week was assigned for the consideration of the bill to distribute the Geneva award. The previous question will be called on that day.

Mr. GARFIELD moved to fix 11 as the hour of meeting for the House. Negatived:

On motion of Mr. MERRITT, the bill in aid of the execution of laws in Utah was referred to the Judiciary Committee, with leave to report at any time.

On motion of Mr. COX, the bill to divide the State of Ohio into three judicial districts was passed.

The House adjourned.

HARRISBURG

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

Special to the Post:]

HARRISBURG, January 5, 1872.

In the Senate the Committee on Banks reported the Compound Interest Trust Bank, with an amendment fixing the rate of interest at six per cent.

New Bills.

The following bills were read:

By Mr. GRAHAM—To exempt the Little Sisters of the Poor from taxation.

Supplement to the act for the improvement of Penn avenue, giving property owners the right to choose the kind of pavement to be laid.

By Mr. RUTAN—Supplement to the Penal Laws.

By Mr. STRANG—A joint resolution to Congress in favor of the improvement of the Susquehanna river.

A bill to tax Philadelphia railways to aid the Centennial. Passed.

The act relating to the measurement of lumber was postponed.

The Youghiogheny Bridge

supplement has passed both Houses, and was signed by the Governor. It was a compromise between the coal men and the Bridge Company making the height fifty feet, and an additional pier.

The Senate was not in session at night.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

At the morning session the new member from Greene county, Mr. Ledwith, appeared and was sworn in.

The Centennial.

A lengthy debate occurred on a motion to recommit the Centennial bill to committee to reduce the amount. It was finally carried. The bill was amended to five hundred thousand dollars, and will be so reported in the morning.

Bills Reported.

The following bills were reported from committees:

Relating to Jury Commissioners.

To tax sheep in Westmoreland county ten cents each.

Relative to the boundaries of the city of Pittsburgh. This bill has nothing to do with the Consolidation Act.

To regulate the election of City Clerks.

Supplement to the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Supplement to the Birmingham Passenger Railway.

Supplement to the Pennsylvania Centra Railroad Charter.

At the afternoon session Mr. NOYES (Clinton) called up the supplement to the Pennsylvania Railroad allowing an increase of capital stock. He explained the bill in a few words, that the company intended to lay four tracks between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, and did not feel like doing it out of the net earnings of the company. The bill passed without one dissenting voice, and no one called for the ayes and nays.

A Railroad War Settled.

The bill authorizing the Union Passenger Railway to lay a double track on Market street from Ninth to Front was next called and consumed the whole afternoon. Various attempts were made to amend the bill, but by a vote of 72 to 17 the House refused to allow any amendments; passed the bill through all its readings; suspended the rules, and passed it finally. President McGrath, with Directors Kemble and Ridgeway, represented the Union, whilst Morton, President of the Market Street Line, watched their interests.

Bills Passed.

The following House bills were passed:

A further supplement to an act relating to the fees of certain officers in Allegheny county, approved April 6, 1871.

Relating to the office of Surveyor and Civil Engineer for Allegheny county.

To regulate the salaries of Court Criers and Tipstaves in the courts of Allegheny county.

Equalizing the time of payment and mode of fixing compensations of the several officers of Allegheny county, and clerks to the same.

Relating to sheriff's sale of real estate in the county of Allegheny, providing for the appraisement of the same before sale and giving the right to redeem

Bills Objected off the Calendar.

To incorporate the Allegheny Land Company,

To incorporate the Pennsylvania Land Improvement Company.

To incorporate the St. Franciscus German Hospital.

These bills went over because the Courts have power.

The Senate bill No. 16 to prohibit the deposit of dead carcasses of horses, cattle and swine in certain rivers in Allegheny county, was passed.

New Bills.

The following bills were read in place at the night session:

By Mr. RAMSEY—To allow the retail grocers in Allegheny county to attach wages for bills due.

To incorporate the Fidelity Trust company.

By Mr. SAMPLE—An act to authorize the school directors of the First ward, Allegheny, to borrow money.

Relative to laying out streets in the borough of Millvale.

Relative to assessment of taxes in the borough of Millvale, and to borrow money.

By Mr. NEWMYER—A supplement to the Pittsburgh and Temperanceville Savings Bank changing its location and authorizing an increase in the number of directors.

To regulate and make uniform the practice in the Surveyor General's Office.

By Mr. McCORMICK—To incorporate the Union Improvement Company.

By Mr. BALLANTINE—To incorporate the Pittsburgh and Cove City Railroad Company.

Proposed New County

Mr. BROCKWAY introduced a new bill, making a new county out of portions of Bradford, Sullivan, Lycoming and Tioga, to be called Minnequa, with the county seat at Minnequa Springs, in Lycoming county. He claims that the proposed new county contains over four hundred square miles and over 20,000 inhabitants.

Mr. LAWSON (Clarion)—To authorize the Commissioners of Forest county to borrow money to build a bridge over Tionesta Creek.

* * *

The remains of Francis Warden, the representative in Europe of A. T. Stewart & Co., who died recently in Paris, are expected here shortly. Mr. Warden left an estate valued at ten million dollars.

MELBOURNE, February 5.—The British sloop of war Basilisk has seized three vessels, which were engaged in kidnapping Polynesians to be sold into slavery.

A CONSPIRACY.

TAE WILSON COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, January 30.—The Wilson Commmittee met at eleven o'clock, but without examining any witnesses they adjourned till the afternoon to await the action of the House in the case of the recusant witness Stewart.

The Committee re-assembled at four o'clock, when the examination of Horace F. Clarke was resumed. The witness in response to General Slocum said that since he had been President of the Union Pacific Railroad Company not one dollar had been paid by the Company to influence legislation or elections, nor had one shilling been paid to prevent or affect legislation or elections. It had been suggested to him that

Matters in Washington Required Looking After.

and it was important to see that the interests of the Union Pacific Railroad should not be assailed by what was known by the name of the Lobby. Witness had refused to listen to the suggestion, and he had not paid one shilling for lobby purposes.

Question—Did you have any communication informing you that there would be

Legislation which Might Endanger the Road?

Answer—Unquestionably.

Q—And that bills might be introduced injurious to the company?

Witness answered in the affirmative, and said he had not only the copies but the originals of such communications, and then added that about April 6th there was a sudden depression in the stock market in Wall street owing to short sales. This was on a Friday previous to the 7th of April, 1872. He felt it to be his duty to inquire, at the proper agencies, of the brokers, and learned that the depression was owing to

Short Sales.

He was inclined to believe that short sales were made on an alleged order from Washington. On Saturday he received a letter disclosing a plan, which was to go into effect on the following Monday, which was Resolution Day in the House. A resolution, it was said, was to be introduced which would open up the interest question, which was a very serious one to the holders of Union Pacific Railroad securities. There were names connected with this road, which perhaps were unjustly connected with it. Witness investigated the matter so far as to satisfy him that the gentleman who presented the information concerning the scheme to him with a view of breaking down or injuring the Union Pacific Railroad Company, was himself in

The Conspiracy.

but this had no other effect than to put witness on his guard. On the 5th of April witness received the following telegram:

WASHINGTON, April 5, 1872.

To Horace F. Clark, President of the Union Pacific Railroad, New York:

Get very important letter in morning. Act on it without fail or delay.

[Signed] GEO. B. COWLAM.
(Care of Gen. Butler.)

Witness answered the telegram as follows:

NEW YORK, April 5, 1872.

To General Geo. B. Cowlam, care of General Butler, Washington:

Message received, but the letter has not yet arrived. Had you not best telegraph me in full to No. 10 East Twenty-second street.

[Signed] H. F. CLARK.

On the 6th of April the following was received by witness:

WASHINGTON, April 6, 1872.

To Horace F. Clark. No. 10 East 22d street, New York.

Two very important letters addressed to Horace F. Clark President of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, New York, went in last night's mail; get them at once. It is one of the utmost importance for you to be here to-morrow morning if any way possible. Legislation ruinous to Union Pacific will be introduced in Congress on Monday unless prevented. Telegraph if you will come to-night, and I will meet you at the Arlington in the morning.

(Signed.) GEO. B. COWLAM.

On the evening of the sixth witness received the following letter:

WASHINGTON, April 5, 1872.

MY DEAR SIR:—Since writing you earlier in the day, I have telegraphed you. On further examination, I find the matter to be worse even than I then thought, and the combination stronger. Unless immediate action is taken to head off, and defeat this movement it will result in the loss of many millions to the Union Pacific Road. It can be headed off, but to do it, you or some who can act for you promptly and fully, should be here on Sunday morning to meet me. It will be

A Hard Fight.

but must be a short one; and there is not an hour to lose. You do not know me. I am private Secretary of General Butler of Massachusetts, but have said nothing to him, nor to any one of the matter, and shall not, until I see you. I find the measure has been engineered very carefully for some time by one of the most indefatigable workers in the House, and he has behind him a money power and influence and interest in the success of the plot that is more powerful than anything else here. Prompt action, however. can defeat, punish, and corner them so that they won't want to try it again. I cannot too much impress on you the importance of immediate action here. In haste,

(Signed.) GEO. B. COWLAM.

After the letter was read wttness said he determined not to call together the directors of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, as he was determined not to spend a dollar for such purposes as were suggested in the above communication.

On Sunday April 6th, he connected the wires of the Fifth Avenue Hotel with those communicating with Washington and sent the following telegram, which shows how the railroad company have acted in connection with the matter.

NEW YORK, April 6th.

To Geo. B. Cowlam, care Gen. Butler, Washington, D. C.

I telegraphed you this P. M., informing you that the letter mentioned in your despatch yesterday had not arrived. On reaching my House this P. M. I found one letter from you dated yesterday. Your telegram of to day was received, in which you inform me that two important letters addressed to myself as President of the Union Pacific Railroad Company has been placed in last night's mail. The letter received by me refers to one addressed to me by you earlier in the day. I regret that the first letter has failed to arrive, as I presume it must have contained a more specific statement of the impending calamity. My engagements here on Monday prevent me from going to Washington. I am not informed of the character of the ruinous legialation, of the introduction of which in Congress on Monday next, you advise me. Nor does it occur to me how it can be headed off

Unless by the Purchase or Bribery

of the indefatigable worker in the House of whom you refer. As you do not name him, I cannot judge of his intention and should not, if in Washington, attempt to influence the vagabond to withold his ruinous proposition, whatever it may be; and if it be that the mere introduction of a provision in Congress can result as you say. In a loss of many millions to the Union Pacific Road, it is quite as well the owners of property should be now informed of its precarious condition. I do not believe that the directors of the Union Pacific Railroad Company would sanction the expenditure of a single dollar to avoid a blow of the kind you designate. You are not, perhaps, aware that in some of our State Legislatures propositions of an exceptional character and of a dangerous tendency to railroad and other great interests are sometimes introduced on Resolution Day to affect the stock market. False reports are sometimes resorted to to the same end. I have not supposed that the House of Representatives could be made available for enterprises of this description; but, however this may be, I know of no way in which the

Mischief Resulting from Such Transactions,

can be averted except by securing the election of respectable men to represent positions in legislative bodies. No property can be more secure than the character of the government, to the jurisdiction of which it is subject. An attempt to buy your peace from strikers of this class is to encourage the very spirit which implies attack. A rumor has prevailed in Wall street this afternoon that some resolution of fearful import to the Union Pacific Railroad company was to be offered in the House on Monday, and the market price of the stock has been considerably depressed thereby. Whether this is or is not the scare to which your attention has been called I cannot determine from the facts before me. If you feel at liberty to inform me by telegraph of

The Precise Nature of the Catastrophe,

to avert which you are kind enough to offer your aid, the Executive Committee of the road shall be informed, to the end that they may consider their duty in the premises. But without more definite information shan I have already received, we must abide the result. * * *

Please inform me by telegraph of the receipt of this, and add any further suggestions which may occur to you,

Witness resumed, and said Poppleton came to Washington that evening. Witness said to Poppleton, in talking of this matter, that the Union Pacific Railroad Company would not give one cent for the purpose suggested by Cowlam.

Ry Mr. Slocum—Was anything done that Monday?

Answer—Poppleton says a motion was made in the house to suspend the rules, and somebody who had papers offered to let the resolution come in if he could be permitted to produce the correspondence.

Mr. Slocum here refered to the *Globe* of April 8th 1872 and read

The Resolution Moved by Negley,

requiring the payment of interest by the Union Pacific Railroad Company. Brooks, on that occasion, it appeared objected, and called for the regular order of business, when Negley moved to suspend the rules that he might offer the resolution.

Negley made a point as to the propriety of stockholders opposing the introduction of the measure.

Brooks retorted by inquiring if it was droper for Wall street speculators to introduce a resolution of this character.

Witness said: I hold in my hands the papers which were then in the possession of Brooks, and which have been read to this committee, and stated further that

Not One Shilling

was expended except for the personal expenses of Poppleton in coming to Washington.

Witness being interrogated as to the resolution passed by the Board of Directors in December last for the issue of sixteen millions of new bonds gave reasons why they were not issued; among others that they became due in 1874, and matured so soon that they would not have time to provide for their extension, and besides within two months past there had been forged coupons of the bonds already in the market to the extent of $180,000 many of which coupons had been paid.

The committee then adjourned until to-morrow.

THE POLAND COMMITTEE.

Brooks' Brother-in-Law on the Witness Stand Again.

WASHINGTON, January, 31, 1873.

At the sitting of the Poland Committee this morning, Wilson was recalled and went over again the subject of his transacions with Brooks relating to the transfer of Credit Mobilier and Union Pacific stock. As to the loan of Dillon's, witness thought it was paid by Dillon selling collateral security given by witness. Dillon said the loan had been paid. Brooks has collateral security from witness on the loan; owes Brooks fourteen thousand dollars on a loan; witness lives in the same house with Brooks; witness is an insurance man, somet times operates in stocks; received about $3,500 from Brooks as interest in bonds witness produced notices from Ham, Assistant Secretary of the Credit Mobilier, announcing that the dividends were due on Credit Mobilier stock.

Brooks said this share of the stock belonged to Neilson.

Witness testified that these dividends were in the hundred shares and fifty additional shares; had dealt in Union Pacific stock as well as other stock; Dillon would have naturally sold collateral security, especially on learning that Oakes Ames was about to fail.

Durant Unbosoms Himself.

Dr. T. C. Durant appeared and submitted a reply to John B. Alley's testimony, or January 7th, saying that Alley's statements were at variance as to the facts concerning the two corporations, and untrue and unjust as to persons living and deceased. Durant then quoted the records of the Railroad Company touching the Hoxie contract and the organization of the Credit Mobilier. Ames, Alley and their friends were not the original subscribers in the Union Pacific Road, their only interest having arisen from being stockholders of Credit Mobilier. Alley and friends seemed to consider all the sums saved to the Unisn Pacific as

Robbed from Them

as stockholders of the Credit Mobilier. Alley had, with unparalleled impudence, attributed to Ames and his party the views of the policy of their opponents. Ames & Co. developed several plans which increased the cost of construction to the Railroad Company. One of these plans was the payment of large commissions to themselves for loans to the company, or procuring for it such loans. Locomotives which had been purchased at government sales of condemned property, and were being repaired, were forced upon the company by Oakes Ames. They well knew that the 150 miles of road next west of the one hundredth meridian was being built for about $20,000 per mile, exclusive of equipment and station houses. This fact appears from the Boome contract, and witness submitted a copy of it. He further said that Alley & Co. improperly charged him with many items and

Neglected to Credit Him

with stock, and thus placed him in a false position in order to influence the election of the Board of Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad.

As to the Fisk suit, witness stated that Ames, then acting President of the Credit Mobilier, gave directions to the Treasurer to receive no subscriptions for stock except when accompanied with the payment of the par value thereof. Thereupon Alley and his friends proceeded to subscribe for the stock. On the first subscription being made, a parcel of greenbacks was produced by the party making the subscription, who stated to the Treasurer that it was the tender of fifty-five per cent. of the amount of the par value of his subscription, which was of course refused by the Treasurer, as the party well knew it would be. The amount thus pretended to be tendered was not, as I understand, ever counted by the Treasurer, but was retained by the party, so offering to subscribe, to be used the next minute on another subscription. Among the subscriptions made in such a way at this time are three in the name of John B. Alley, trustee, amounting in the aggregate to $28,5000,000.

This Farcical Subscription,

and the tender thereon was continued for the period of about ten minutes time, and reached in amount the sum of about $60,000,000. Not a dollar of this money passed into the hands of the company, nor was it intended it should so pass. All this took place about five days before the election of directors. By the laws of the company it was provided that no stock could be voted on which had not stood on the books of the company in the name of the person offering to vote thereon for ten days previous to the election. On the day of the election

Alley and His Friends.

with General B. F. Butler present as their counsel in the stockholders' meeting, passed a resolution amending these by-laws to suit their desire, appointed new inspectors, and opened the polls, the duly appointed secretaries having previously opened the polls and commenced receiving votes. All parties were enjoined from voting upon subscriptions for the stock on which no money had been paid at this election, but I understood

General Butler in Some Way Succeeded

in getting one of the injunctions modified, the election being carried on in two polls with two sets of inspectors on the same roll, one ticket representing the old board, and the other that of Alley and his friends. Each board of inspectors declared their ticket. An injunction restraining Alley's bogus board from acting was at once procured and served on them to which they submitted. Witness cited certain resolutions adopted by the Board of Trustees, for which Alley voted, declaring the dividends under the Ames contract. Witness had thus to

Contradict the Statement of Alley

that he (Alley) was opposed to the distribution of profits under the Ames contract. Alley claims for his patriotic and unselfish course in connection with this enterprise were as baseless as many of his other statements. The other trustees were so disgusted with Alley's transactions that his resignation was decided upon.

Witness next cited the Oakes Ames contract to build six hundred and sixty-seven miles of road at the following prices: the first 100 miles for $42,000; the second 167 miles for $45,000; the third 100 miles for 96,000; the fourth 100 miles for 80,000; the fifth 100 miles for $90.00, and the sixth 100 miles for $96,000. On the 5th of October Ames assigned the contract to seven trustees. A full release from all liabilities under the contract was duly executed by the proper officers of the Company, and Ames's responsibility was completely wiped out. Witness next referred to the fact that General Dodge, Chief Engineer of the road under a salary of $10,000 per annum, was also a member of Congress in Washington, instead of being on the road. When witness remonstrated against this, he was informed that Dodge could do more good in Washington, where he

Had Great Influence.

He further found that the wife of General Dodge had one hundred shares of Credit Mobilier stock. He did not mean to say that the Chief Engineer would be unduly influenced in his duties by any interest which his wife might have. He next produced his order

Suspending Dodge as Chief Engineer

on account of over estimates of amounts due contractors made by him, and the reply of Dodge was that the estimates were made up from data furnished by Messrs. Reed & Crane.

In reference to his accounts while Vice President of the road, witness submitted the affidavits of Sidney Dillon, B. F. Ham, H. C. Crane, John Cisco, John A. Dix, Oliver Ames and others, showing that they were correct. He denied ever having said to Alley that he

Paid Thaddeus Stevens

any money whateve, never having seen him except on one occasion. Witness further stated that he never paid or promised to pay Stevens any such money, or stock bonds or other property.

Alley desired to address the Committee and was permitted. He reiteratod his former statement that the cry "stop thief" was made by the thieves themselves, and he hoped the other Committee would make a full investigation as to the history and management of the road. He charged that

No Satisfactory Account

has been rendered by Curant for the $435,000 expended by him, and said the person, Stewart, who had $250,000 of that money was now imprisoned for refusing to testify. The charges against General Dodge were unjust, he thought. He declared he had nothing to do with purchasing locomotive, &c.

Adjourned until to-morrow.

THE WILSON COMMITTEE.

President Clark again on the Stand.

WASHINGTON, January 1.—In the Wilson Committee to-day Horace F. Clark was recalled.

The chairman caused to be read a sentence from the reporter's notes, which it appeared that Clark said yesterday that he became satisfied that the gentleman who brought before him the details to break down the stock of the Union Pacific Railroad Company was not in the conspiracy to injure it, and not as published that the gentlemen himself was in the conspiracy. Clark said the Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad Company had not yet considered whether they would call on those who had made a division of the profits in the Credit Mobilier to account to the company, but the subject has been agitated among the stockholders. There would be no formal action until all the legal and equitable facts could be ascertained. The management of the company do not desire to deal unjustly, nor hastily, but when the facts are ascertained the compana would look to the recovery of the lost property.

Witness claimed that the road had been of great benefit to the Government. It had dispensed with the services of a portion of the army; had settled a large extent of territory, and saved in mail transportation more than the whole interest on the government loan. The bonds had had discredit thrown on them by the refusal of the Treasury Department to have them used as the basis of banking operations, and this, too, without authority of Congress. The Treasury Department does not count these bonds as part of the public debt, but as the debt of the road. The Treasury Department has also published the company as a defaulting debtor. In respect to the arrears of interest, the company was performing the government service without complaint, when suddenly in 1871, payment was stopped by the

Arbitrary Act of the Treasury Department.

Congress, however, intervened, and directed the amount withheld to be paid. Last spring the present management took possession and stopped the leakages and effected economy, and now that reform is inaugurated another assault has been made, causing a loss of millions of dollars. The losses occur consequent on the raids in Congress on the Company. The last assault in Congress has caused one class of securities to fall from 88 to 72. Witness said the government, if its accounts were adjusted on the principle equity, would be largely indebted to the company. The salary paid the President of the Union Pacific Company was eight or ten thousand annually; but as to himself, he does not draw any salary.

Witness, in reply to the interrogations of General Slocum, said $50,000 was paid to

General John A. Dix

in connection with an attempted negotiation of bonds; the money was not paid during his (witness') administration; he had heard it was paid under the Presidency of Oakes Ames; he didn't know when the payment was made, whether it was while General Dix was Minister to France or not. The money was paid after Dix left the road.

Witness, in reply to Mr. Hoar, said he had no personal knowledge of the subject; his attention was first called to it during the recent campaign by his colleagues in the Board. He heard from officers of the company that Dix received the money, while he was Minister abroad. Witness further stated that there was a precisely corresponding account with John J. Cisco, a banker of New York, and at that time Treasurer of the Company. The ledger of the company was shown witness, which he said he had not seen. From this book it appeared that $24,000 were paid between May 24, 1865, and November 1, 1866. Witness could not give the details.

He said the feature in the Wyoming coal contract, giving that company a drawback of twenty-five per cent., has been abrogated. Since the road had ceased to be the means of dipensing patronage,

Raids Had Been Commenced

on the company. One of the government commissioners, Cornelius Wendell, appointed under President Johnson received $25,000 as the condition of his accepting a portion of the road, he did not think any of the other committees made any actual profits, or that except from errors of judgement they threw obstacles in the way of the road.

Witness said that knowing Jas. F. Wilson to be a good lawyer and an able man, he had asked him to become counsel of the company, but he declined on the ground that he would be compromised as government director by accepting such a position.

Alexander Hay, of Philadelphia, testified that in the summer of 1865 he received an order from Joseph B. Stewart on Durant for two hundred and thirty Construction Bonds of the Pawnee and Leavenworth Railroad Company Bonds, being $1,000 each; he presented the order to Durant and received the bonds; he received from Durant for Stewart $60,000; he deposited the bonds in the Merchant's National Bank for Stewart; in 1864 at the request of Stewart witness spoke to several members of the Committee about the bill in relation to the Union Pacific Railroad Company and assisted in preparing one; Stewart

Paid Him Handsomely;

he had helped Durant and others, but received no pay except $15,000 or $16,000 from Stewart for services rendered him; he knew of no money being paid or promised Congressmen to influence legislation.

Witness was asked if he knew of any money being paid newspaper men to obtain their influence.

He gave the name of W. J. Keeler, who was a correspondent, he believed, and who wrote considerable and took an interest in the road.

Adjourned.

THE NEW JUDGESHI.

Meeting of the Bar.

Yesterday afternoon a meeting of the members of the bar was held at the Court House for the purpose of taking action concerning the appointment of an additienal Law Judge for the District Court. The meeting was very slimly attended, and not altogether harmonious. The meeting was organized by calling R. B Carnahan, Esq., to the chair.

John H. Hampton, Esq., explained the object of the meeting, and a committee Of three, consisting of Messrs. Cohen, Burgwin and Marshall were appointed to prepare a report expressive of the sense of the meeting.

During the absence of the committee the subject of the judgeship was discussed by Messrs. Bayne, Moreland and Bruce.

The committee reported a resolution asking for the appointment of a law judge in the District court and submitted the draft of act of Assembly providing for the appointment of an associate judge until the first Monday in December next, until the election in October following, and that the new judge shall hold his office for the same length of time and receive the same compensation, and have the same jurisdiction, &c., as the other judges of this court.

On motion the report was accepted.

Col. Blakely moved that the new Associate Judge be appointed for the Common Pleas instead of the District Court. Laid over.

Col. Bayne moved that the further consideration of the report be postponed till February 6th. Lost.

A rambling debate on Mr. Blakely's motion took place, but no result reached.

Mr. Baily moved to adjourn till February 6th. Lost.

The report of the committee was then adopted by a vote of 18 yeas, to 13 nays.

Adjourned.

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4 prizes of......	2,500	36 prizes of...	20
20 prizes of......	1,000	36 prizes of...	15
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THE POLAND COMMITTEE.

McComb "Refreshes His Memory."

At the setting of Poland's Committee to-day, McComb was re-called and said that since his former testimony, he had found additional papers relating to the investigation. A number of letters between Ames and witness were produced, but only one was put in evidence as relevant. This was dated December 17, 1868, and was from General E. M. Dodge, then a representative, to witness. It contained a postscript saying:

We beat the 'rate resolution' to-day by 61 to 13, a close vote.

Did it Pay?

Witness received another letter from Ames in February 1867, which he could not find. In it was the remark:

"Did not the stock transfered to Colfax pay?"

Supposed Ames referred to some ruling by Colfax as Speaker; could not remember the exact language of the letter or what the ruling referred to.

Witness said Durant's copy of the record of the Committee of the Union Pacific Railroad showed that Brooks acted as a member of that committee. On January 22d 1868, two days before the big dividend was declared, and an inspector at election March 9th, 1868. He asked the committee to call for these records to contradict the testimony of Brooks that he did not qualify as director until March 23, 1868.

Witness had no personal knowledge of any expenditure of money for any purpose in Washington; was on the committee to examine Durant's accounts for some four or five hundred thousand dollars expenses; upon reporting to Alley that Durant's accounts were all right, Alley replied that if they were all right they

Must Not Let the People Know

it, as Durant must not be relieved from the odium cast upon him by these accounts.

Question, by Alley—Witness did swear in Philadelphia that Alley refused to sign the report; gave as his reason that Durant was a dishonest man; repeated that testimony now; Alley was the third man of the committee, and refused to sign.

Hon. W. B. Allison, of Iowa, was recalled and examined by Hon. Job Stevenson.

Witness had been a stockholder in the Iowa Falls & Sioux City Railroad, but had sold his stock some time ago. Hooper, Ames, Speaker Blaine and others were stockholders in the road. It was chartered by Iowa, not by Congress.

Alley desired to reply to McComb.

Judge Poland notified him that any reply must be short as this was not the place to settle difficulties between McComb and Alley.

Alley denied that he had ever made any statement to McComb in regard to Durant; stated also that his interest in the Union Pacific railroad at the time of the Oakes Ames contract was 1,100 shares; his interest in the Credit Mobilier was 290 shares.

C. H. Crane was recalled and testified as to being notified by McComb while Dr. Durant was in Europe, that he (Crane) had better keep his own counsel as Brooks had sold out to the other party.

Judge Poland, Chairman of the Committee, received a note from Hale, counsel for Vice President Colfax, stating that he

Preferred Not to Appear

before the Committee until Ames shall retire.

The Committee went into secret session, and after three hours therein, adjourned to Tuesday at ten o'clock, a. m.

THE WILSON COMMITTEE.

Wendell as a Dead Beat.

WASHINGTON, February 1.—At the sittings of the Wilson Committee this morning Webster Snyder, former General Superintendent of the Union Pacific Railroad, testified that he did not know any Government Directors or Commissioners who were paid anything besides their mileage and expenses for services except Cornelius Wendell; Wendell wanted $25,000 and he was paid the same for going to Bryan, Wyoming, in 1868; Wendell, however, did not pay much attention to the road when there. Wendell did not say he would make a favorable report; some sixty or eighty miles of the road were to be examined at that time; witness paid money on his own responsibility; in a conversation with Dr. Durant, then Vice President, that gentleman declined to authorize the payment.

The Peculiar Exigency,

however, required the payment. Oliver Ames, President of the road, wrote witness, saying he did wrong in making the payment; witness knew not why he was removed; it was never intimated that he was removed for paying Mendell; the money was charged to the account of contingencies of construction; gave security for the payment of money also on his own account; Wendell gave no reason for demanding the money. He wanted it as

Blood.

Witness felt justified in paying the money, owing to the peculiar exigencies at that time, he being eight or nine hundred miles west of the Missouri river; he looked upon Wendell as exacting black mail; the road was first class; then P. H. Blair, General Bulford, the other two commissioners, showed no reluctance to discharge their duty; the Board of Directors of the company tacitly acquiesced in the payment.

Charles C. Vanzand, Speaker of the Rhode Island House of Representatives, testified that he had no definite knowledge of the payment of money to procure legislation on the subject of union Pacific Railroad; in the suits, by Judge Poland, J. Hazard and others in the Rhode Island courts against Durant to recover certain moneys, witness was Durant's lawyer, and was also retained by the Union Pacific Company and Credit Mobilier. It was then conceded by the opposing parties that Durant's accounts were settled; the suits were still pending; it was charged that Durant spent the money of the suspense account of the Union Pacific, and never properly accounted for it. It was not alleged that he spent the money for corrupt purposes.

John Duff testified that in March, 1871, he was appointed on the committee of the company to settle a account of $126,000 for special legal expenses, but declined to serve because he knew nothing about them; came to Washington at the instance of Oliver Ames, President of the company at the time of Secretary Boutwell's action respecting the withholding of certain monys from the Union Pacific Railroad; met in Washington, Rollins, Gen. Dodge, Bushnell, Tom Scott and others, who said the legislation on the subject

Would be Right;

Did not pay a dollar to any party in Washington, and paid his own board bills while there.

Witness could give no information as to the objects for which the sums in the suspense account were paid out; had no knowledge of lawyers being employed here. Oliver Ames and John J. Cisco were appointed a committee to examine and settle the suspense account. The company were to charge such payments to the construction.

Witness testified at length touching the action of the Credit Mobilier in buying Union Pacific bonds &c.; also relation to the Oakes Ames contract.

Sidney Dillon testified that the present property of the Credit Mobilier consists of lands at Council Bluffs and Columbus, worth about $155,000, and a note on the Union Pacific Railroad Company for $2,000,000; as the note had never been protested, he presumed it might be considered good; the reason that he did not try to collect the money was that it might embarrass the company. A portion of the land would be required by the company; the remaining portion of it would thus be

Doubled in Value;

became the President of the Credit Mobilier in May, 1867; since the Oakes Ames contract no business had been transacted by the Credit Mobilier except settling up its affairs. The Credit Mobilier owns between one hundred and fifty and two hundred shares of Union Pacific Railroad Company's stock. Witness was not in Washington pending the legislation of 1864 and 1871; he knew nothing about the suspense accounts, nor about $126,000 for special legal expenses; did not know of any money having been paid by the Pacific Railroad Company to any member of Congress or any officer of the government either directly or indirectly; nor as to how the hundred and thirty-eight miles of road already completed was embraced in Oakes Ames' contract.

Witness said if that had not been put into the contract the part built by the Credit Mobilier would have been increased to that amount, one hundred and thirty-eight miles having been included as part of the contract. He further explained the subject, and said he was one of the seven trustees to whom the contract was assigned by Ames. No government director had ever been a stockholder in the Credit Mobilier, nor had any stock ever been so transferred.

Thomas C. Durant, recalled, said that in 1864 he made arrangements with Jos. B. Stewart to settle the difficulties with outside parties concerned in the Leavenworth & Pawnee Railroad. He stated the limit beyond which he could not go—between four and five hundred thousand dollars. There was no trouble with Congress, but among the persons, some of whom desired the terminus to be St. Louis, others several other points. Durant

Paid Stewart Certain Bonds

after the legislation of Congress that year, but took no memoranda. No money that he had ever heard of was spent among Congressmen. No bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company passed to Stewart. They in part were of the Pacific Railroad, Eastern division. Witness said he never had any financial business with Thaddeus Stevens.

Adjourned till Monday at 10 A. M.

TOO THIN.

An Attempt to Crawl Out of a Bad Job.

PHILADELPHIA, February 1.—In the Court of Common Pleas, Judge Allison refused the prayer of the petition of the Credit Mobilier for the dissolution which was asked for on the ground that since July, 1868, the corporation transacted no business. The Judge says: Congress is now investigating as to the claims of the government against the corporation, and, therefore the court should not do anything to prejudice the rights of the creditors of the concern.

STILL GROWING.

Another Increase in the Public Debt—$406,243 This Time.

WASHINGTON, February 1.—Following is the Public Debt Statement for the month of January:

DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN COIN.	
Six per cent. bonds	$ 1,341,488,700
Five per cent. bonds	414,567,300
Total	$ 1,756,106,000
DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.	
Lawful money debt	$16,608,000
Matured debt	3,533,420
Legal Tender Notes	358,098,138
Certificates of deposit	28,935,000
Fractional currency	46,057,694
Coin Certificates	24,246,500
Total without interest	457,337,332
TOTAL DEBT,	
Principal	$ 2,233,349,753
Interest	27,448,886
CASH IN TREASURY.	
Coin	62,342,604
Currency	7,007,454
Special deposit held for redemption of certificates of deposit, as provided by law	28,935,000
Total	94,935,000
RECAPITULATION.	
Debt less cash in Treasury	2,162,658,581
Increase of the debt during the last month	**406,243**
PACIFIC R. R. BONDS.	
Bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Co., interest, payable in lawful money principal outstanding	64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	323,117
Interest paid by United States	1,850,928,090
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c	411,841,675
Balance of interest paid by United States	1,439,084,815

THE STOKES CASE.

Motion for a New Trial to be Decided on Monday—New and Important Testimony.

NEW YORK, February 2.—Judge Boardman heard counsel in the matter of the bill of exceptions in the case of Stokes. The judge decided to exclude from the bill the allegations in reference to Stokes having been absent from Court while part of the testimony was being taken; but allowed them to be brought in by affidavit on the motion for a new trial. The judge then signed the bill. The matter for a new trial was then commenced, and the papers in the case read. Among them were numerous affidavits alleging irregularities, and openly expressed hostility to the prisoner by the jurors. One special statement is by Mary Bean, stating that on the morning of the murder in going past the Grand Central Hotel she saw Fisk, whom she knew while a domestic at Long Branch, go inside the private entrance and instantly backed out, pulled out a pistol and reentered. As she passed the hotel, she heard pistol shots. She was about to marry at this time and her friends, fearing she would be locked up as a witness, dissuaded her from telling what she saw. She gives numerous references to respectable parties. The motion will be decided on Monday.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Wednesday's Proceedings.

PHILADELPHIA, January 29.

Convention met at 11 o'clock. Several memorials and petitions were received and referred to the appropriate committees.

RESOLUTIONS OFFERED.

Mr. S. A. Purviance (Allegheny) offered a resolution respecting the eletions and terms of Senators. Referred.

By Mr. Newlin (Philad'a)—That all municipal commissions are abolished, and none shall hereafter be created. The powers now exercised by them shall be vested in departments of municipal government, subject to the control of the Councils.

SOLICITORS—SPECIAL LEGISLATION.

By Mr. Howard (Allegheny]—That Solicitors for cities, counties and boroughs shall be chosen by the qualified electors of said cities, counties and boroughs at the next election for city, county and borough officers after the adoption of this provision and every three years thereafter.

Also, by the same—That special legislation shall be lawful in no case except where the proposed special act shall be published at length in one or more newspapers in the locality where the special act is intended to operate.

An act to repeal, amend or revise a special act shall be published as required for original special legislation.

By Mr. Bowman (Erie), that the writ or shall be a writ of right in all capises, and shall operate as a *supersedeas* y execution of the sentence of death the order of the Supreme Court is heard thereon.

The use of the hall for a meeting of the Committee on Legislation and others, to hear addresses on the relation of labor to capital, was granted for Friday night next.

ADMINISTRATION OF OATHS.

Mr. D. N. White (Allegheny), resolution that the administration of oaths by any person authorized to administer the same within this State, touching all matters concerning political elections, whether primary or otherwise, is and shall be lawful.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole, and resumed the consideration of section third of the report from the Committee on Legislature.

Mr. Clark (Indiana), withdrew his amendment, offered yesterday, and moved that the section be amended to read,

"Senators shall be elected for the term of four years," which was agreed to.

The fourth section, that

Representatives shall be elected for the term of two years, was agreed to.

The fifth section, that the General Assembly shall meet at twelve o'clock, noon, on the first Tuesday of January succeeding the adoption of this Constitution, and every two years thereafter, unless sooner convened by the Governor in special session

Mr. Buckalew, (Columbia,) moved to amend so as to read "every year thereafter," holding that it was proper that the Legislature should meet annually, the principal argument being that it would prove a check upon the exercise of power by the Executive.

Mr. Cuyler (Phila), followed and read extracts from a manifesto of the Reform Association respecting the late election, and asserting that frauds had been perpetrated by the Republican party. He opposed biennial sessions, and urged the amendment of annual sessions.

Mr. Gibson (York) advocated the holding of annual sessions, and contended that biennial sessions would deprive the people of their rights and were antagonistic to the principles of Democracy.

Mr. Dallas (Phila) testified to the truth of the allegations read by Mr. Cuyler as to the frauds in our election, but did not believe that these statements had anything to do with our duties as members of this Convention. He thought the less we have of legislation the better for the interests of the people and the State, and to remedy the evils of too much legislation biennial sessions were absolutely necessary.

Mr. Baer (Somrrset) was satisfied that the people of the State would unqualifiedly support the amendment to the Constitution requiring the Legislature to be elected and to meet biennially.

Mr. John Price Wetherill (Phila.) replied to Mr. Cuyler. He agreed with him in his denunciation of frauds at elections, but contended that annual sessions of the Legislature would not do away with the evil. Merchants, manufacturers and business men generally are opposed to the vast amount of injurious legislation which yearly is hatched out in the halls of the Capitol at Harrisburg. They want quiet, and do not wish to be kept in constant dread of new evils, in the disturbance of their interests by special enactments.

Mr. Kaine (Fayette) favored annual sessions.

Mr. Wherry (Cumberland) also spoke briefly in favor of the amendment.

Mr. Temple (Phila.) thought that when we remove the prizes sought after by the corrupt politicians of Philadelphia, we will destroy fraud at our elections—not before. Annual sessions open up the door for these men to practice upon the representatives, and even the other day a batch of them proposed, through a member, to abolish the Board of Health of this city and have themselves created a Board of Commissioners of Health, to hold office for four years. This special legislation is a blight upon the State and destructive of public morals. He strongly urged the adoption of the section as it came from the committee, and trusted that the sense of the Convention would be that of the people—in favor of biennial sessions.

Mr. Lilly (Carbon) believed that if parties wishing to obtain the passage of bills at Harrisburg would refuse to pay a penny toward purchasing votes, they would gain their object. Legislation is tardy there because members wait for the parties to "come down" before they will move in the matter. He advised people to leave their pocket books at home when they went up to Harrisburg.

Mr. Carter (Lancaster) reviewed at considerable length, and with great force the arguments of those in favor of annual sessions, and declared that the experience of those States which had adopted the system of biennial sessions was so satisfactory to the people that they have expressed no desire whatever for a return to annual meetings of their Legislature.

Mr. J. H. Campbell (Philadelphia) explained why he should vote for the amendment, believing it to be "the bulwark of liberty."

Mr. MacVeagh (Dauphin) spoke in favor of the section as it is, and made a strong appeal in its behalf.

Mr. Buckalew's amendment was not agreed to—yeas 39, nays, 54.

Mr. Landis (Blair) offered an amendment to add after the word "and" "at the same hour on the first Tuesday of January," which was agreed to, and the section was adopted.

Section sixth was then considered. It is as follows, as reported by the Committee, and was adopted:

"No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years and have been a citizen and inhabitant of the State four years next before his election, and the last year thereof an inhabitant of the district for which he shall be chosen, unless he shall have been absent on the public business of the United States, or of this State, and no person shall hold said office after he shall have removed from said district."

The following sections were then taken up and passed:

"*Seventh*—No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained the age of twenty-one years and have been a citizen and inhabitant of the State three years next before his election, and the last year thereof an inhabitant of the district from which he shall be chosen, unless he shall have been absent on the public business of the United States or of this State, and no person shall hold said office after he shall have removed from said district.

"*Eighth*—No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he shall have been elected, be appointed to any civil office under this Commonwealth which shall have been created or the emoluments of which shall have been increased during such time, and no member of Congress, or other person holding any office (exept of attorney at law and in the militia) under the United States, or this Commonwealth, shall be a member of either House during his continuance in Congress or in office.

"*Ninth*—No person who has been or hereafter shall be convicted of bribery, perjury, or other infamoust crime, or who has been or may be a collector or holder of public moneys, who shall not have accounted for and paid over, according to law, all such moneys due from him shall be eligible to the General Assembly, or to any office of profit or trust in this State."

On motion the Committee rose and obtained leave to sit again to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS

PHILADELPHIA, January 30, 1873.

Convention met at 11 o'clock. After prayer and the reading of the journal the following resolutions were read and referred to the proper committees.

VOTING AT ELECTIONS.

By Mr. Minor, (Crawford)—No person authorized to vote under this Constitution shall be disfranchised, nor shall the right of suffrage be abridged; provided, however, that laws shall be passed by the first Legislature assembled after the adoption of this Constitution, excluding from the right to vote all persons who may *pay or receive* money or any other thing of value, or promise any consideration place or office with the view of securing or preventing the election of any candidate for Federal, State or local office, or who may be engaged in buying or selling votes, or in any way preventing the purity of the ballot or the freedom of elections

CONCERNING JURORS.

By Mr. Minor (Crawford)—To authorize the Legislature to modify the existing rules as to the qualification of jurors, and if so, in what manner, and to what extent.

ELECTION OF SENATORS.

By Mr. Clark (Indiana)—That Senators elected before the adoption of this amended constitution shall hold their office for the terms for which they were elected respectively; and at the first election after the adoption of this amended constitution, eleven Senators shall be elected by the qualified voters of the proper districts, as now constituted, to succeed those Senators whose terms of office then expire, to serve for two years. At the second general election after the adoption of the amended constitution, eleven Senators shall be elected by the qualified voters of the proper districts as now constituted, to succeed those one year. And at the next general election then next ensuing, the whole number of Senators shall be chosen from the several districts throughout the State, as they shall be at the time constituted by law. All those Senators chosen from districts numbered with odd numbers, to be elected for two years; and those Senators chosen from districts numbered with even numbers, to be elected for a full term of four years. And thereafter, as the term of office of Senator shall expire, their successors shall be elected for a full term.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Charles A. Black (Greene) in the chair. Debate was resumed on the Tenth Section of the report on Legislature, which reads as follows:

"Every member of the General Assembly before he enters on his official duties shall take or subscribe the following oath or affirmation: I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of this Commonwealth, and will honestly and faithfully discharge the duties of Senator (or Representative) according to the best of my ability, and I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have not paid or contributed anything or made any promise in the nature of a bribe to corrupt or influence directly, or indirectly, any vote at the election at which I was chosen to fill the said office, and I do further solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have not accepted or received directly, or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing from any corporation, company, or person, for any vote or influence I may give, or withold, on any bill, resolution, or appropriation, or for any other official act."

Mr. McVeagh, (Dauphin,) defended the Section, as it came from the Committee, in an earnest speech.

Mr. Newlin, (Philadelphia,) was opposed to the oath in its present form, and thought it a disgrace.

Mr. H. W. Palmer, (Luzerne) offered an amendment, and advocated a change in the Senate.

Judge Black (York) thought that the committee on Legislation would report an oath in time, and desired that no final action would be taken on this oath of the Committee on Legislature. He was in favor of an iron-clad oath, but did not want more metal put into it than is necessary to hold society together.

Mr. McAllister (Centre) defended the oath as reported, and believed that it would be a mighty engine in aiding the progress of reform. it would help to remedy the evils now cursing the Commonwealth through the corruption reeking in our elections and in our Legislative Halls at Harrisburg

Mr. Darlington (Chester) defended the members of the Legislature from the the charge of dishonesty and the wholesale denunciation of that body by the members of this Convention.

Mr. Palmer withdrew his amendment, and the vote recurring on the adopion of the section it was defeated.

The Eleventh Section, as follows, was considered and adopted:

PENALTIES FOR VIOLATING THE OATH

"The foregoing oath shall be administered by one of the Judges of the Supreme Court in the hall of the House to which the member is elected, and the Secretary of State shall read and file the oath subscribed by such member; any member who shall refuse to take said oath shall forfeit his office, and every member who shall be convicted of having sworn falsely to, or of having violated his said oath, shall forfeit his office and be disqualified thereafter from holding any office of profit or trust in this State."

The Twelfth Section, as follows, was considered:

"Each member of the General Assembly shall receive for such period of two years the sum of twelve hundred dollars, and mileage at the rate of ten cents for every mile traveled in going from their place of residence to their place of meeting and returning therefrom. And no other allowance or perquisite whatever, either for expenses or services, whether as a member of any committee, or other duty as a member of said General Assembly, and that mileage and expenses shall be allowed only to the contestant of an election who gains his seat: *Provided*, That if the Governor shall convene the General Assembly in special session, each member shall receive ten dollars for each day of said session, with the same mileage as is hereinbefore provided for the regular session."

Without coming to a vote on the section the Committee, on motion, rose with permission to sit again to-morrow.

The Board of Public Charities submitted a paper on Prisons, &c., which was laid on the table.

Adjourned.

Friday's Proceedings.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 31.

Several petitions were read, among them one from the Society of Friends regarding military service.

Resolutions being in order, Mr. Newlin (Philada.) offered the following:

THE SCHOOL FUND.

That the common school fund shall never be divided for sectarian purposes, and no money shall be appropriated by any State, County, Municipal or other public authority to any sectarian association or corporation for any purpose.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

By Mr. Brodhead (Northampton)—That the seat of the State Government shall be fixed by the people; that at the time and place designated by this Convention for the people to vote for or against the Constitution, the people shall also vote upon the location of the seat of the State Government; that each voter may vote for any of the following places: Pittsburgh, Altoona, Harrisburg, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Bethlehem and Philadelphia.

That a majority of the whole number of votes cast shall be given for any one place, then such place shall thenceforth be the seat of the Senate Government; but if a majority of votes cast shall not be given for any one place, those two places having the smallest vote shall be dropped from the list, and at the next ensuing general election the people shall again vote thereon, and if no one of the six places voted for shall have a majority of the whole number of votes cast, then the two lowest on the list shall be dropped; and at the next ensuing general election the people shall again vote thereon, and if no one of the four places voted for shall receive a majority of the votes cast, then the two places having the smallest number of votes shall be dropped; and at the next ensuing general election the people shall finally vote thereon, and the place having the majority of votes cast shall thenceforth be the State Capitol and the Legislature shall provide by law for the proper carrying out by law of the objects of this provision.

SCHOOLS IN MINING DISTRICTS.

By Mr. Pughe (Luzerne)—That the Committee on Education be instructed to consider the expediency of establishing schools in the mining districts for the study of geology, chemistry, mineralogy, mining, engineering and scientific ventilation of music.

CONCERNING A MAYOR'S COURT.

By Mr. Pughe (Luzerne)—That whenever a city has a mayor's court, and contains less than sixty thousand inhabitants, said mayor's court shall be presided over by the President Judge or a law Judge of Common Pleas of the county or district.

PURITY OF THE BALLOT BOX.

By Mr. Struthers (Warren)—Securing the party of election, and guarding against corrupt practices in all the departments of the Government, under penalties embracing forfeiture of offices, disqualification to hold office, and by fine and imprisonment.

A resolution to adjourn to-day until Monday, at 11 A. M., was voted down—52 to 53.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Convention went into Committee of the Whole on the twelfth section, Mr. Chas. A. Black (Greene) in the chair.

Mr. J. Gillingham Fell (Philada.) urged his amendment of $700 salary for the members of the Legislature in a few forcible remarks.

Mr. Boyd (Montgomery) thought that $2,000 was not too much, and was opposed to the amendment of the gentleman from Philadelphia.

Mr. Howard (Allegheny) was earnest in his opinion that our law makers should be well paid for their services. Men who in their private business as merchants, or their private practices as lawers, could make $5,000 to $10,000, or $15,000 per annum, were asked to go to the Legislature on the contemptible pittance of $700 to $1,200. To secure good and honest lawgivers it is requisite to pay them well, otherwise corrupt men, who make politics their profession, and who are ready to take cheap salaries for the purpose of making money through the means of bargain and sale to the highest bidders for their votes, will be secured.

Mr. Biddle (Philadelphia) thought that this whole question was out of place in a Constitution.

Mr. H. G. Smith (Lancaster) replied to Mr. Boyd in referenca to the Credit Mobilier matter, and its origin in this State. He denied that the members of the Legislature had derived any benefit or stock in the concern when the charter was granted to organize the Pennsylvania Fiscal Agency. He favored the proposition that the Legislature should fix the salaries of members.

Mr. Hunsicker (Montgomsry) was opposed to the amendment and the whole section, and would not vote against all.

Mr. Beebe (Venango) advocated a salary sufficient to enable members to live while at Harrisburg in a respectable manner. He was ashamed of this Commonwealth, boasting of her great wealth, and yet wishing to pay her Legislators insufficient to pay their board bill.

Mr. Wright (Luzerne) felt that when a man left his business at the call of his fellow citizens to serve them in the Legislature he should be paid for his sacrifices and service. Good men would be obtained, and not the offscourings of our political purlieus, if a respectable salary was attached to the office of Representative.

Mr. Hunter (Crawford) thought it proper to leave the whole matter to the Legislature itself. He was opposed to inadequate salaries, and had found in his business relations that those men who were paid did the best work.

Mr. Simpson (Philadelphia) was not willing to vote for Mr. Fell's amendment, and urged the acceptance of the section as reported by the Committee.

The debate was further continued by Messrs. Cochran (Berks), Cuyler (Philadelphia), and J. P. Wetherill (Philadelphia), who closed the discussion, when, on motion without coming to a vote, the Committee rose, with leave to sit to-morrow. Adjourned.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

PHILADELPHIA, February 1 1873.

Convention met at 11 o'clock. The journal of yesterday was read, amended and approved.

Memorials were presented on the liquor and suffrage questions and referred.

A memorial from citizens of Lancaster was presented by Mr. Carter in favor of woman suffrage, and was referred to Committee on suffrage.

Leave of absence was granted to Mr. McVeagh for several days from Monday.

A resolution by Mr. Ainey, that when this Convention adjourn to-day it adjourn to meet at 7 o'clock P. M., on Monday, and that hereafter the Sunday sessions shall be from 10 o'clock P. M., until 12 M., noon, and on Monday from 7 P. M. to 10 P. M., was discussed and not agreed to.

OF HOLDING OFFICE.

By Mr. Newlin (Philadelphia) that no member of the Legislature nor of any municipal Council shall, during the term for which he shall have been elected, be appointed to or exercise any public office or employment whetever.

SUFFRAGE, ELECTIONS AND REPRESENTATION.

Mr. McAllister, chairman of the Committee on Suffrage, Elections and Representation, made a supplementary and partial report, which was read and laid on the table.

Among its provisions is one depriving any elector from voting who shall offer to secure votes, or who shall accept money for his own vote. Also, that every person convicted of violation of the election laws shall be deprived of the right of suffrage.

In contested election cases no person shall be permitted to withold his testimony upon the ground that it may criminate himself or subject him to public infamy, but such testimony shall not afterwards be used against him in any judicial proceeding.

A lawyer named White (Allegheny) and Messrs. Carter and Rooke presented minority reports, which were laid on the table.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole, on the Twelfth Section, respecting the

PAY OF OUR LEGISLATORS.

Mr. Smith (Berks) defended the Legislature against the onslaught made by members of the Convention, and did not think that the representatives of this great Commonwealth were ever overpaid.

W. H. Smith (Allegheny) thought the faith of his colleague in the integrity of the Legislature as great as that of the Scriptural injunction. He did not have that faith, and believed that the fixing of their own salaries should not be left to the members of the Legislature. He was in favor of, and should vote for, the section as it came from the Committee.

A vote was then taken on Mr. Fell's amendment not to fix the salary at $700, it was defeated.

Mr. White (Indiana) offered an amendment to take the place of the section under consideration, which was debated at length by Messrs. White, Temple and others, and finally agreed to. It reads as follows:

The members of the General Assembly shall receive such salary and mileage for regular and special sessions as shall be fixed by law, and no other compensation or perquisite whatever, whether for services as a member of any committee or otherwise; but no member of either House shall, during the term for which he may have been elected, receive any increase of salary, compensation or mileage under any law passed during such period.

The thirteenth section, which provides that every person elected or appointed to any office by the Legislature, shall discharge the duties of said office in person and not by proxy, was adopted.

Section fourteenth, providing that the Lieutenant-Governor shall preside over the Senate, and the House elect its Speakers, was passed.

Section fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen and nineteen were considered and adopted.

On motion of Mr. McVeagh (Dauphin) the Committee rose, and asked leave to sit again after the Reports on Suffrage and Legislation shall have been made to the Convention, when the Twentieth and Twenty-first Sections could be disposed of.

An amendment to the Twentieth Section was offered by Mr. Darlington (Chester) which was ordered to be printed. Leave was given to the Committee of the Whole to sit on Monday week, to consider the Report on Legislature.

THE MORNING PRAYER NOT TO BE REPORTED.

Mr. Harry White (Indiana) offered a resolution—by unanimous consent—that the official reporter of the Convention be instructed to omit the prayer offered up at the daily opening of the session, from the official journal, which was agreed to. Ayes. 51; nays. 21. Adjourned.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Furious Snow Storm Throughout England—Terrible Disasters Along the Coast.

LONDON, February 2.—The British Isles were visited last night by one of the most violent storms ever experienced even at this season of the year. Snow fell to an extraordinary depth in the city and country. This morning it was six inches deep in the streets of London. Travel is almost wholly suspended. The omnibuses and cabs have ceased running, and scarcely a vehicle of any description has been seen in the streets all day. In the provinces the snow fall was much heavier, and in the extreme north the drifts were several feet deep. The gale raged with great fury all around the English and Irish coasts. Many wrecks have already been reported, and there has been a fearful loss of life, especially off Farquhar and around Sicily. Steamer "Clan Alpine" went ashore during the night on Black Head, and became a total wreck. It is feared all on board were lost. The ship Sarah was wrecked on the Irish Coast, near Ballyegan, and fourteen of her crew drowned.

The Sick Man about to Leave his Lair.

CONSTANTINOPLE, February 1.—The Sultan will attend the Vienna Exhibition. He will leave the government in charge of Tassef Izzedin Effendi. Before starting he will proclaim the latter heir to the throne.

MILL EXPLOSION.

Terrible Loss of Life and Property at the American Iron Works Yesterday—Ten Killed and Thirty Wounded, &c.

From Daily Post, Feb. 4.

Yesterday morning, about ten o'clock, a terrific explosion occurred at the American Iron Works, Twenty-fourth ward, and resulted in an appalling loss of life and property. The explosion took place at the boilers situated directly between the rolling mill and the nail factory.

In the immediate vicinity eight hundred men were at work at the awful moment of the explosion, which completely annihilated the boilers and wrecked the rear, front and sides of the building.

The ends of the spike and nail factories were blown down to the extent of about twenty-five feet, and the wall and roof of of the new mill were blown away. Portions of the boiler and bricks and timbers from the ruined buildings were thrown in all directions and to great distances, some of the fragments being thrown to the hillside beyond Carson street, a distance of three or four squares.

Immediately after the explosion, the crowd at once set to work to remove the debris and recover the bodies of those killed. Fortunately those who were injured, and not killed, were so slightly hurt that they were able to get out without assistance. Seven dead bodies were found, one being taken out from the debris yesterday afternoon. Nearly all those who were killed were more or less mutilated, some of them to a frightful extent. The bodies were also blackened to a considerable extent, as though burned. Two of the killed were found in the new mill many feet away from all the debris. They had been employed there and were struck by flying pieces of the boilers or of timber. One man was bringing a car load of coal to the furnace of the battery, coming along the elevated railway leading from the mines in the hillside to the various parts of the mill. At the time of the explosion he was just over the boilers and was blown up a considerable distance. His body presented a shocking sight, appearing as though every bone in it had been crushed. The lower jaw of one man was found lying by itself at a distance from the rest of the body. Five bodies were partially buried under the ruins, and had to be removed by hard labor. The following are the names of the

KILLED.

Charles Fees, lately married.
Patrick Howley, leaves a family.
Thomas McCarthy, leaves a family.
John Sheehan, leaves a family.
Michael Reynolds, leaves a family.
Anton Backus, leaves a family.
Bernard McCauley, leaves a family.
John Corry, unmarried, died last evening.
Charles Ward, boy, died last evening.
Ed. Gallaher, died last evening. Total 10.

The wounded, some thirty in number, so far as recognized, were:

Thomas Boyle, splinter; seriously injured; James G. Ward, head cut and internally; Robert Blatchford, internally; Adam Young, leg and arm broken; John Corbe, jaw broken, badly cut; Nicholas Long, crushed, eyes and face burned; Robert Dalzell, head and legs badly burned; Jacob Kinker, slightly cut; Tim Mahoney, leg crushed; Jacob Brobeck, back and spine injured, burned; John Nelson, head, face and body burned and bruised; Tommy Grant, badly cut by a piece of boiler; Mrs Kiser, arm crushed; Wm. Wallis, face cut by splinter; John Bowers, leg crushed; George Ross, back hurt; John Fahey, internally; Joseph T. Ellis, hand crushed; Mike Murray, arm burned badly

ACCIDENTS AND INCIDENTS.

The shock of the explosion was heard on this side the river, and many builings in the neighborhood were more or less wrecked by the explosion. Among the latter were Vogel's bakery, on Carson street, the windows of which and show cases were shattered to pieces.

A horse belonging to the American Iron Works, which was standing on Carson street, some two hundred yards distant, was killed by the falling bricks and debris from the mill.

The house of Mrs. Keyser, on Carson street, was badly wrecked, part of a brick wall being broken through and Mrs. Keyser's arm broken by the falling timbers.

A piece of iron weighing one thousand pounds was thrown three hundred yards, and falling on the roof of a house carried away a large portion of the roof.

CAUSE OF THE ACCIDENT.

The cause of the accident is involved in some doubt, but it is rumored among those who ought to know that it was owing to the accumulation of gas in the boilers, caused by the boilers not having been cleaned for some time. At 3 o'clock yesterday morning the steam pipe in the old mill burst, and the chief engineer was awakened to repair the damage. This being accomplished the engineer retired to bed, and did not start on his tour of inspection yesterday morning till 9 o'clock A. M., and two hours after the usual time. Instead of going to the new mill, as was usual, he went to examine the steam pipe in the old mill. He had hardly performed this when the explosion in the new mill took place.

AN INCIDENT.

While the dead bodies were being taken out from the ruins a woman appeared on the scene, and in heartrending accents bewailed the loss of her husband, whom she supposed was buried beneath the ruins and rubbish.

Just at this instant she espied him coming out of a saloon in the neighborhood in an intoxicated condition. She immediately bounded towards him with a scream, rushed into his arms and hugged him as though they should never separate.

Outside the loss of life, which is inestimable, and of property, which it will take time to rebuild, a large number of workmen are thrown out of employment at a very unpropitious season of the year. The agony and grief of those so suddenly bereaved of friends, parents and brothers can be better imagined than described.

It is not known whether the accident is covered by the ordinary insurance or not, but the loss will not fall short of $50,000.

Corone West empanneled a jury, and the inquest adjourned over till this morning at 10 o'clock.

From Daily Post, Feb. 5.

Yesterday morning, at 10½ o'clock, the Coroner's investigation of the facts connected with the explosion at the American Iron Works was commenced. The following testimony was taken:

Jacob Shook, sworn—Am an engineer; chief engineer of the American Iron Works; have been employed there five and a half years in that capacity; know that the boilers were all right; have been running them ever since I have been there; stopped on Saturday to repair a steam pipe and clean boilers; they were all right; started as usual yesterday morning and everything was running at the time of the explosion; left the boilers not five minutes before the explosion, and saw nothing wrong with them at that time; think there was plenty of water in the boilers at the time; had not tested them; had seen the assistant engineer test them only a short time before; think this was not over twenty minutes before the explosion; there seemed to be plenty of water in them at that time; the boilers were carrying about one hundred and ten pounds of steam at the time, the usual pressure; would consider the boilers perfectly safe at one hundred and fifty pounds; the explosion occurred, I think, at about half-past nine o'clock; when it occurred I was in the office; the boilers had been in use about seven years, I think; don't know who made them, the boilers stood just outside the portion of the mill that was burned some time ago, but were not injured by the fire; they have been in use ever since the fire; there were four boilers in the battery that exploded; the engine was about one hundred and thirty feet from the boilers. The fire was put under the boilers at about ten o'clock Sunday night; the engine was started at five o'clock on Monday morning; there are five other single boilers on the premises, all connected with these by a steam pipe; have examined the exploded boilers frequently of late; they were examined by a boiler maker about a year ago, and he pronounced them all right; they had never been repaired before or since that time; the water was supplied to the boilers by a pump beside them, and was drawn from a tank, supplied from the river; the pump was working all right yesterday, and there was plenty of water in the tank; it is kept full all the time; I could hardly give any idea as to the cause of the explosion; these boilers being connected with the other five, if an over-pressure had caused the explosion, it would have operated in the same manner in the five single boilers; none of the valves were blown off, and there were no indications of over pressure; am satisfied that the cause was not low water; a boiler, I think, could explode from other causes than those mentioned; had the battery been disconnected from the other five, I would suppose that the cause of explosion was over pressure; have always considered all these boilers perfectly safe; had not noticed the steam gauge for about an hour, but if there had been one hundred and ten pounds of steam, one or more of the valves would have been blown off, provided the gauges were all right; water is being pumped into the boilers all the time; can form no idea as to what caused the explosion; the assistant engineer had been employed at the mill about seven years, and always considered him reliable; the pipe connecting these boilers with the engine was the one we repaired on Saturday; the flanges of the pipe was broken; in examining the boilers we found a couple of rivets loose, and put new ones in; did no patching; the boilers were double flue; the flues were never repaired; there was plenty of water in the other five boilers at the time of the explosion; examined them last night; they are supplied by the same pump as the battery; the whole nine were running at the time, and they were fully connected; it is the engineer's place to examine the boilers, testing the gauges, &c.; the assistant engineer generally makes this examination every ten or fifteen minutes; there were evidences, after the explosion, that there was plenty of water; the water had been thrown over all the surrounding objects.

Wm. Sprouts sworn—Am an engineer; employed as assistant at the American Iron Works; have been there for about nine years; not all the while in that capacity; about ten minutes before the explosion I tried the water and found it flush with the top cock; sent the fireman over to the old mill to get me a blower tube; he came back without one, and stopped at the end of the vise bench: I went around to try the water in the five connecting boilers; when I got to No 5 she went loose; had just tried the lower boiler and found the water flush; had one hundred and ten pounds of steam on all the nine boilers at the time; can give no reason for the explosion; am confident the steam gauge was not out of order, and also that there was plenty of water, and no more than one hundred and ten pounds of steam; had carried one hundred and twenty pounds of steam, and I would have felt safe in carrying one hundred and fifty pounds; I I don't know what else would cause an explosion of a boiler, except low water or over pressure of steam; the boilers were all right on Saturday when we cleaned them; had the safety valves all off on Saturday and found them all right; they would blow off steam at about one hundred and fifteen pounds; they were not blowing off before the explosion; with the water in the boiler at the third gauge, we could run half an hour with the supply of water cut off, and not be in danger; the pump would run off if the supply of water gave out.

Alfred Garret, sworn—Am fireman at the American Iron Works; have been there seven months; after I came back from looking for the blower tube, Mr. Sprouts went to examine the small boilers and left me standing near the engine; he got about to the fourth boiler when the explosion took place; I heard the report, and made my escape; there was a light fire under the boilers; I had put fuel on about half an hour before; helped clean the boilers out on Saturday, and noticed nothing wrong.

Martin Lynn, sworn—Am a laborer at the American Iron Works; about twenty-five minutes before the explosion saw the engineer examine the boilers; about ten minutes afterwards saw the fireman examine them; I heard the explosion about five minutes after the fireman had examined the boilers; do not know whether the boilers were full of water or not; I was about one hundred yards from the boiler at the time of the explosion.

Jared M. Brush, sworn—I manufactured the boilers. The boilers were ordered about the 15th of November, 1865, by the firm of Jones & Laughlin. The boilers were not put into use until about April, 1866; the boiler plate was composed of Juniatairon, the thickness was No. 3, full; No. 3 is considered about the standard; we never make boilers more than No. 3 full; boilers of the material of which these were made will last fifteen or sixteen years; have not been over to the scene of explosion; have no theory in regard to the cause of the explosion.

Mr. Simpson, sworn—I am a boiler maker; am fireman for Messrs. Brush & Company; the boilers were made in the fall of 1865, and put up in April, 1866; new sheets and a new steam drum were put into the boilers after they were put up; the boilers were forty-four inches in diameter; the heads of the boilers were one-half inch; the drum heads one-half inch; the iron was manufactured by Jones & Laughlin; of all the iron, but one piece was returned when the boilers were made; the iron was considered good; was not allowed to enter the grounds; I have no idea as to the cause of explosion yesterday; the safety of valves of these boilers were large; if the safety valves did not indicate a high pressure of steam and an explosion occurred, certainly something was wrong in the boilers; an engineer ought to try the water cocks every fifteen minutes; it is not necessary to try them oftener.

Robert Alston, sworn—I am manager for the American Iron Works; I did not notice anybody trying the steam yesterday morning; I always considered the boilers safe; the boilers were examined after the fire last year by the makers and were pronounced safe; it is my business to notice complaints; have no theory in regard to the explosion; am satisfied there was plenty of water in the boilers; the pumps were in order yesterday and water was in the cistern; complaint is always made promptly when water is scarce.

James Atkinson, sworn—I am a machinist by trade; I examined the parts of the boilers after the explosion; I am not an expert on boilers; nor am I a practical engineer; the only thing I could see wrong about the boilers yesterday was that the rivets seemed too large; the boilers, I think, were too strongly rivited. The iron seemed to be good; a boiler, if well taken care of, should last fifteen or twenty years; these boilers used to be cleaned every week; do not know how often of late.

At this point the jury adjourned to meet at ten o'clock this morning, at which time the testimony of experienced engineers will be heard.

ADDITIONAL WOUNDED.

The following list of wounded has been received in addition to those published yesterday:

James Flyn, leg crushed; as the bones are uninjured the case is not considered serious; Richard Shaw, injured internally, and doubts of his recovery apprehended; John Nichols, injured in the ankle; John Pheil, head cut and eye knocked out; Peter Lankner, a laborer on the night term, was sleeping in the second story of his dwelling place in the "Frame Row," and was struck by a piece of fire brick which came crashing through the window. His face was badly bruised and his lower jaw was broken.

Yesterday a half a dozen hearses bearing the mortal remains of Michael Reynolds, John Sheehan, Chas. McCarthy, Chas. O'Fee, Anton Backus, and Bernard McCauley, victims of the explosion at the American Iron Works, wended their way from the South Side towards St. Mary's Cemetery, followed by a number of carriages and mourners and friends, of the deceased on foot.

The first of the victims in the cortage Bernard McCauley, had his head split open by the explosion, and his body fearfully mangled. He was twenty years of age, a Catholic, a native of Ireland, unmarried, not long in the country, and had been employed to shove the coal cars which he was doing when killed.

The next unfortunate was Michael Reynolds, was thrown some distance from where he was working, and when picked up, his head was smashed and life extinct. He was twenty seven years of age, a coal shover, unmarried, had been but a year and a half in the country, and was a Catholic and a native of County Cavan, Ireland.

The next hearse in the sorrowing line bore the remains of John Sheehan, twenty-six years of age, unmarried, had been but one year in the country, was a Catholic, and a native of Wexford, Ireland. He was employed as a laborer in the mill, was the most shockingly mangled victim of all, his head and body being fearfully smashed and mangled.

The fourth hearse contained all that was mortal of the remains of Anton Backus, a Catholic and a native of Poland, forty years of age, and leaves in his native country a wife and three children for whom he was working to obtain sufficent money to bring them to Pittsburgh, Deceased was a helper at the mill, and was a man of considerable education,

Thomas McCarthy, tho youngest victim, nineteen years of age, unmarried, a Catholic and a native of Ireland, employed as a dumper at the mill, and had been but recently emyloyed at the works, arms and legs broken, and body and head fearfully mutilated.

Charles O'Fee, thirty-six years of age, leaves a wife and three children, a Catholic and a native of Ireland, employed at the mill as a coal Dumper, head and body badly mingled.

Patrick Howley, forty years of age, a Catholic and a native of Ireland, will be buried to-day, had been employed at the works three years, leaves a wife and seven children. His face and body were mangled nearly out of human recognition by the terrible explosion.

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END OF THE PRINTERS' STRIKE.

The Typos Resume Work.

Yesterday a large number of the job printers who have been on a strike for some days past resumed work at Stevenson & Foster's, McMillan's, Bakewell & Martin's, &c., on the same terms as before the strike. This virtually ends the strke, and the rest of the strikers will probably resume work within a few days.

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The Lightest Draft,

Most durable, finest finished and cheapest wagon in use is the Patent Iron Axle Thimble Skein Wagon made only at the Duquesne Wagon Works, near Soldiers' Monument, Allegheny. Also, railroad and coal carts, wheelbarrows of every style made to order and on hand.

w&SAT C. COLEMAN & SON.

Dr. Reichenbach

Is proving his skill in a practical way. He offers to treat the worst cases of hernia or prolapsus uteri, however hopeless it may seem, and if at the end of three weeks the patient is not cured, to forfeit five hundred dollars in cash. Office No. 11 Market street. Patients from a distance will be provided for free of charge, while under his treatment.

Chapped Hands,

Face, rough skin, temples, ring worm, salt rheum and other cutaneous affections cured and the skin made soft and smooth by using the *Juniper Tar Soap*, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It is more convenient and easily applied than other remedies, avoiding the trouble of the greasy compound now in use.

W. R. Elliott's

Illustrated Plant and Seed Catalogue mailed free to all applicants.

W. R. ELLIOTT,
No. 114 Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Jan16:1wd:1mw.

Hazzard & Caswell's

Cod Liver Oil is the best.

Twenty Years Younger.

To say that hundreds of maids, wives and widows look twenty years younger than they are in consequence of the complexional freshness derived from the use of Hagan's Magnolia Balm, is simply to state an absolute fact, which might be promptly verified by direct testimony if ladies were as willing to tell their ages as to use the best means of making themselves lovely. Nature sometimes, but very rarely, crowns the charm of perfect features with a complexion of exquisite clearness; but even then time soon begins to make inroads upon the velvet cheek, the fair white brow, the ivory bust the rounded arm. To preserve the "glory of woman" unblemished, even after the meridian of life has been passed, it is only necessary to use daily this cooling, healthful vegetable preparation.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

Closing quotations of Gold and Government Securities in New York, corrected by N. HOLMES & SONS, Bankers, 57 Market street:

Gold	113¼
United States 6s, 1881, bid	117½
United States 6s (Coupons	119⅜
United States 5-20s, 1862	115½
United States 5-20s, 1864, bid	115
United States 5-20s, 1865	116
United States 5-20s, (new issue)	115
United States 5-20s, 1867	116⅝
United States 5-20s, 1868 (Coupons), bid	116¾
United States 10-40s	112⅞
United States 10-40s, (Coupons)	113¼
Currency Sixes	114
New 5 Per Cents	113¼

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PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST,
THURSDAY, February 6, 1873.

REMARKS—The weather has moderated very materially, and as soon as the streets become passable we may look for a steady increase in trade generally. Our rivers are in fair navigable order from the headwaters to their mouth. The coal fleet is geting ready and will soon be on its way down the Ohio. Steamboats are loading for various points, and will carry away a large amount of Pittsburgh manufactures that have been waiting shipment for some time. If the water keeps up until the close of the week the coal run will be a large one, as there is plenty ready. The receipts of produce for some time have been light. We may expect an increase on the resumption of navigation; besides this the snow blockade will be removed from the various railroads, hence the increase of receipts will be large and general. In regard to prices we have no material change to note.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last report:

Flour, bbls	952
Wheat, sks	887
Butter, pks	46
Apples, bbls	175
Corn, sks	215
Barley, sks	1,314
Oats, sks	1,711
Rye, sks	150
Cheese	47
Bacon, tcs	23
Bacon, pcs	2,475

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted; in a small way the usual advance is obtained:

GROCERIES—Trade is reported dull. This was no doubt caused by the unfavorable weather, but as the snow blockade has left we may look for an improvement. Coffees are declining; refined sugars dull; New Orleans molasses firm. We quote as follows:

SUGARS—Crushed 13¼c, granulated 13¼c, powdered 13¼c, A coffee 12¼c, B 12⅛c, ex. C. 12c, C 11⅞c, Porto Rico 10½ 11c.

COFFEE—Common Rio 22c, fair 23c, good 24c, prime to choice 25½a26, roasted in lb packages 27c, loose 26¼c, Java 26a 27c.

SPICES—Grain pepper 24c, alspice 20c, nutmeg $1 25, cloves 35c, ginger 25c.

RICE—Carolina 8½a9c, rangood 7¾a 8c.

SYRUPS—H & E 50, Maryland 55c, B & E 19c, maple flavor 65.

MOLASSES—New Orleans 75a80c.

HAY—Demand light and sales of a similar description. Baled sold at $24a28.

MILL FEED—Is very dull. Correct figures not to be had.

POTATOES—Are dull. The supply exceeds the demand. We note sales in a jobbing way at 80a85c.

BACON—Market steady, with sales at the following rates: Hams, sugar cured 18c; shoulders, sugar cured 7½c; plain 6½c; rib sides 7c; clear rib 8½c; clear 9c; breakfast bacon 11¾c. Bried beef 18c. Mess pork $14 50. Lard tierces 9c; half barrels 9¾c: pails 10¼c. Beef tongues $7 50 per doz. Pigs' feet, half bbls $4 40; kegs $2 20.

CRANBERRIES—In good supply; Sackett's belle $14; common $10a12 per barrel.

DRESSED HOGS—Extreme rates 4½a 5½c per pound.

FLOUR—Holders report a firm market with a good local demand at the following: Spring wheat $8 25a7 75; red winter, fair to choice, $9a9 50; fancy $10. Rye flour $5 75.

GRAIN—The receipts were not equal to the demand, hence the market was firm, with a good enquiry; sales of prime to choice red wheat at $1 80a1 85. Oats scarce with sales from first hands at 44c; store sales brought the usual advance. Corn quoted at 55a56c on track and 58a59c free in elevator. Rye steady at 90c. Barley, spring 90a95c; fall 95ca$1.

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PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE POST
THURSDAY, February 6, 1873.

REMARKS—The market since our last report has undergone no quotable change in prices although the feeling in regard to crude is stronger. Parker's is held at $2 05a2 12 per bbl; spot here 5¾a5⅞c per gallon; we did not learn of any transactions.

For prices in other parts of the oil regions see our dispatches.

REFINED.

The market was entirely devoid of animation; for large lots of standard brands 16a16¼c was the asking rates; for car load lots 16a17¼c was demanded; buyers appear to have absented themselves.

OIL BARRELS.

Market very firm; city make $1 95a2 00; country $1 80a1 90.

DISPATCHES.

[By Western Union Line.]

TITUSVILLE, February 5.—The *Herald* says: The market was firmer at previous quotations with but little oil offering and the transactions limited. On the Upper Road the market has undergone no change; sellers were holding off for an advance and buyers were scarce. At Oil City the market was steady at $2 35 a2 40. At Parker's the market was firmer at $2 10a2 15. The Tidioute market was steady at $2 10; a few lots were sold at 5c lower. Following were the sales:

UPPER CREEK.

1,500 bbls t. p.	$2 20
1,000 do do	2 15

LOWER ROAD.

1,000 spot	2 20
500 do do	2 25

OIL CITY.

1,000 do spot	2 35
300 do do	2 40

PARKER'S.

500 bbls spot	2 10
3,000 do do	2 15
1,000 do do	2 12½

TIDIOUTE.

1,000 do do	2 10
300 do do	2 05

NEW YORK, February 5.—Closing of the 4th. Market lifeless but prices steady; crude in bulk held at 9c; 1,000 bbls were sold at this figure; refined held at 20a20½c for spot and February with sales of 2,000 bbls; cases 27a27½c; Philadelphia delivery irregular and nominal; refined—20c asked; best general bid 19c.

OIL CITY, February 5.—Market dull at $2 35; Lower Creek $2 15a2 20; Upper Creek $2 15.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, February 5.—Market unchanged at $2 20.

TITUSVILLE, February 5.—Market quiet and dull; spot held at $2 15a2 20, with no sales.

ROUSEVILLE, February 5.—Market quiet; quoted at $2 20.

PHILADELPHIA, February 5.—Market quiet.

Standard White	20c
Crude	8c
Cases	26c
Futures for April and June	21c

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ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST,
THURSDAY, February 6, 1873.

CATTLE.

The receipts of cattle so far have been heavy; the result was a dull market and not many cattle changing hand. The pens were pretty well filled but buyers, though they discovered lower prices ahead, and were purchasing very sparingly; the principal purchasers being country buyers who were anxious to leave for home. The reports from New York was unfavorable for common stock, and as the bulk of the offerings were of that kind. There was no particular inducement to ship good smooth fat cattle, of which only a limited number were offered, brought previous prices. We quote as follows:

PRICES:

Extra 1,500 lbs steers, fine and smooth	$7 10a7 25
Extra 1,400 lb steers	6 85a7 00
Prime 1,300 lb steers	6 50a6 75
Prime 1,200 lb steers	5 50a6 25
Prime 1,100 lb steers	4 75a5 25
Fair, 1,000 lbs steers	4 25a4 50
Common	4 00
Bulls	2 50a4 50
Stockers	3 75a4 25

HOGS.

The receipts continue fair and the market ruled moderately active considering the lateness of the season. The rates of last week were maintained and most dealers are looking for an enlarged supply, owing to the advance in prices; how far their opinions will be justified remains to be seen. The improvement in the weather may have something to do with it. The following are the quotations:

PRICES

Extra Philadelphia	$5 15a5 25
Prime "	5 00a5 10
Yorkers, prime smooth	5 00
Fair	4 80a4 90

SHEEP.

The offerings of sheep were large, hence the market was a dull one with the advantage on the side of buyers, who did not seem anxious to take advantage of the same but were disposed to hold off. The rates at present are nominal.

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PITTSBURGH WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
THURSDAY, February 6, 1872.

If anything, the market this week is unsettled, and prices are weak with a downward tendency. Still there is more activity than had been displayed for a fortnight previous. The principal sales were to fill orders, or to supply the present wants. We revise our quotations below, and reduce prices for the most part about 2a3c per lb.

The eastern markets may be termed unsatisfactory, with prices to a great extent nominal. The New York *Bulletin* thinks: "A good inquiry would doubtless put prices up a fraction, as the supply of wools desirable for the current wants of manufacturers is not heavy. The recent failures have done much toward depressing values, and an irregular feeling is now apparent among holders of the staple."

Yesterday's New York market quotations make wool dull; pulled 62c.

In Boston there has been a lack of activity during the past week, and there is quite a general disposition to purchase only to meet the most urgent necessities.

The stock in the East is estimated at 15,000,000 pounds.

In the absence of extensive sales in the home market we give the nominal figures:

	Per lb.
Choice Clips	55a60c
Tub Washed	50a58c
Unwashed	30a40c

It should be understood that these margins represent wide ranges in qualities.

DIED.

VAUGHN—On Tuesday afternoon, February 4, 1873, at 3 o'clock, SUSAN VAUGHN, in the fifty-eighth year of her age.

HINES—On Tuesday, February 4th, 1873, at 1 o'clock, MARY ANN HINES, wife of the late William Hines, in the forty-sixth year of her age.

O'LEARY—On Wednesday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, P. M., MARY, wife of Wm. O'Leary, Jr.

McCLOSKEY—At 6 o'clock, on Wednesday morning, at the residence of her parents, ELIZABETH, daughter of Capt. Thomas and Lucinda McCloskey.

CAIN—On Monday evening at 9 o'clock, Mrs. BRIDGET CAIN, aged 88 years.

ADAMS—On Saturday morning, February 1, at 10½ o'clock, Mrs. NANCY CARTER ADAMS, relict of the late James Adams, Sr., of this city, in the 81st year of her age.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Sewickly Nurseries.

Our stock offered for Spring planting is very superiorior, embracidg the the most approved varieties of

Apples, Pears, Peaches, Cherry, Plum, Grape Vines, Small Fruits,

Viz. Strawberries, Raspberries, Gooseberries, Currants, &c.,

Evergreens, Shade trees, Flowering Shrubs, Ornamental Plants in great variety.

Ten trains daily stop at the Nurseries, (Edgeworth station), from Allegheny.

Orders by mail promptly attended. Catalogues sent to applicants.

Address to Pittsburgh.

JAMES WARDROP.

No peddlers authorized to sell for Sewickly Nurseries. feb.9-w4t.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE—LETTERS testamentary having been granted to the subscribers on the estate of James G. Marshall, late of Pine township, Allegheny county, deceased, all those indebted to the estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the estate to present them duly authenticated for settlement to the subscribers.

DAVID G. MARSHALL,
SAMUEL J. MARSHALL,
Executors.

feb8-6tW

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PURE GLYCERINE.

PURE GLYCERINE,

PURE GLYCERINE,

Bowe's Genuine Glycerine always on hand at

JOSEPH FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,

NO. 84 MARKET STREET,
Corner Diamond, Pittsburg

PURE POTASH,

PURE POTASH,

PURE POTASH,

PURE POTASH,

A strictly pure article of Potash always on hand at

JOSEPH FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,

Corner of the Diamond and Market street.

DR. BROWN, NO. 50 SMITHfield street, Pittsburgh, in back room, continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low, and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

Can Any Medicine do More?

The art of changing the base metals into gold has not been discovered, but the happy results of a discovery infinitely more important are familiar to the community, and have been so for the past twenty years. To exchange debility for vigor, sickness for health, apathy for energy, gloom for cheerfulness, is a much more desirable operation than to transmute lead into the root of all evil. And this is what Hostetter's Stomach Bitters accomplish, and have been accomplishing daily, ever since their introduction. Dyspepsia, biliousness, nervous affections, constipation, intermittent fevers, rheumatism, sick headache and general debility are no longer the bug-bears that they were a fifth of a century ago. The Bitters, taken as a protective medicine, prevent them, and taken as a remedy cures them, and the people know it. Hence their overshadowing reputation and enormous sale. The fame of the great vegetable specific is ever on the march, and at a pace that no competitor can live. It is to-day the foremost medicine of its class in the civilized world. Every now and then attempts are made to rival it, and sometimes a nostrum concocted in the idle hope of sharing its popularity, has a brief spurt of apparent success. But it is all illusion. One by one they sink like stones on the sea, while the great tonic, whose celebrity has been the cause of these blind ventures, continues to ride on the topmost wave of public favor, unapproached and unapproachable.

The Current of Life—The Blood.

Every particle of flesh, every nail, every hair, every nerve, every bone, and every tissue of the human body, receives its life and nourishment from the blood, which traverses the arteries and veins of that human body, If the source is impure and faulty, it will fail to renew and keep that body in health. Ulcers on the lungs, in the throat on the legs, in the nose and throughout the whole fabric, will appear not all at once, but in some, one place, in others at another place, until the whole crumbles to decay. Chronic disease will be established, and can only be removed by a careful and systematic course of medical treatment to restore the blood to its virgin plastic power. This can be done by Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure, which contains more of life-renewing properties than any medicine known to man. A treatise of 32 pages can be had free, by addressing Dr. Keyser, at his medical office 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Price of Lung Cure $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 per half dozen.

Speedily Cured!

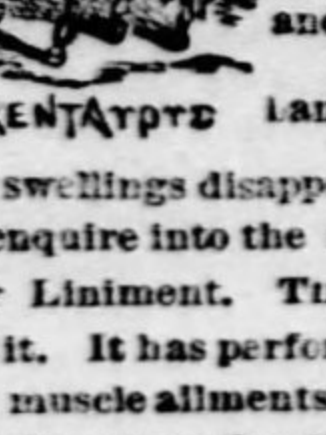
ALL FORMS of Venereal, Private and Nervous diseases at the old established Girard Medical Institute, No. 172 Second Avenue, between Smithfield and Grant streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NO CHARGE UNTIL CURED.

Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, and all Urinary diseases are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhea, or Seminal weakness or Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth or excess in maturer years, and which produce some of the following effects, as emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, cough, indigestion, constipation despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, and ultimately causing insanity and consumption, are thoroughly and permanetly cured. Medicine supplied at the Institute. A medical pamphlet relating to private diseases sent in sealed envelope for two stamps. All communications confidential.

Patients treated by mail or express, but where possible it is best to visit the city for personal consultation; or address

GIRARD MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 172 Second avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sundays by appointment. feb3-1yd&w



When Dumb Animals cry out their gladness—when cripples take up their bed and walk—when Rheumatism banished—stiff joints made limber and swellings disappear as if by magic, well may we enquire into the secrets of the wonderful Centaur Liniment. There has never been anything like it. It has performed more cures of flesh, bone and muscle ailments upon man and beast in the past three months, than all other articles have in three hundred years.

Children cry—for Pitcher's Castoria It regulates the stomach, cures wind colic and causes natural sleep. It is a substitute for castor oil. feb6

A Book for the Million.

MARRIAGE GUIDE. A PRIVATE COUNSELOR TO THE MARRIED or those about to marry, on the physiological mysteries and revelations of the sexual system, with the latest discoveries, in producing and preventing offspring, preserving the complection, &c.

This is an interesting work of two hundred and sixty pages, with numerous engravings, and contains valuable information for those who are married or contemplate marriage; still it is a book that ought to be under lock and key, and not laid carelessly about the house.

Sent to any one (free of postage) for Fifty Cents.
Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, 12 N. 8th St., St. Louis, Mo

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